THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 46. FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 22, 1831. NO. 62.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at Four dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or Three dollars at the end of the year.

GIDINGS, BALDWIN & CO.
Forwarding and Commission Merchants
CLEAVELAND, OHIO;

PROPRIETORS of the Ohio, Troy, and Erie Daily Line of Canal Boats, Ohio Canal—Agents of Troy and Erie Line, New York Canal and Proprietors in a Line of Steam Boats and Vessels on Lake Erie.—*Refer to*
MESSRS. WM. D. HARRIS & Co.
March 25.—3m* *Pittsburgh.*

REMOVAL.

DR. WM. F. IRWIN has removed to the New Brick Building in Liberty street, near the end of Fourth street. March 25.—3m

LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM,
AND GALLERY OF THE FINE ARTS.

IS open for public exhibition every day, from 6 A. M. till 10, P. M. at the S. W. CORNER OF MARKET AND FOURTH STREETS. This collection contains, in the highest state of preservation, in part, 30 *Quadrupeds*, amongst which are the *Cougar*, or American Brown Tiger; 7 *Species of the Monkey, &c.*; 300 *Foreign and American Birds*, including the *Great Bird of Paradise*; the *Emu*, from South America, 5½ feet high: *Toucan; two living White Crows, &c. &c.*

A Large Collection of Marine Shells: Plants; Corals; Madrepores, &c.; Minerals: Fossils; Indian Dresses, Decorations, &c.; Implements of War and Handry, from the South Sea Islands; Curious Works of Art, &c. &c.

The *Gallery of Paintings* contains nearly one hundred specimens of the Works of Old and Modern Masters; with a Collection of nearly 1200 *Coins and Medals*. The whole arranged with a taste not surpassed by any similar institution in the country. *Exhibition of* PHANTASMAGORIA *every evening, at half past eight o'clock.*

Admittance 25 cents—Children 12½ cents.
May 7, 1830.—tf

James Adams Jr. & Co.
GROCERS,
MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie*, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR.
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS,
Flint's, Cabamas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES.
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.
April 3, 1829—tf.

STEEL.

100 TONS English and American Blister STEEL, of superior quality, for sale at eastern prices, by
BARNETT, SHORB, & CO.
Feb. 8—3mo. No. 2 foot of Wood street.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.
W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf *Executors.*

☞*PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.—tf.

LAW NOTICE.

GEORGE SELDEN has removed his office to No. 18 in the Diamond, next door to Alderman Lowrie; where, having no other pursuit to which his attention is directed, he devotes himself exclusively to the profession of the law. Jan 7

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.
Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.
JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle*, (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson*, of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of
Washington Jackson & Riddle,
No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.
They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale.

☞ The Cincinnati Advertiser, Cincinnati Gazette, Louisville Advertiser, Louisville Journal, Nashville Republican, and Nashville Whig and Banner, Florence Gazette, and Lexington Reporter, will insert the above advertisements once a week for three months, and send their bills to this office. January 18—tf

ROGERS' SUPERIOR ORANGE GUNPOWDER.—150 kegs just received on consignment, and for sale by JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co. No. 8 Market street. May 18—tf.

Receiving & Forwarding House,
NEW ORLEANS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.
Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.
October 26, 1830—tf.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.
JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.
Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

FANCY LAMPS,
PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu, Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE,*
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.
Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

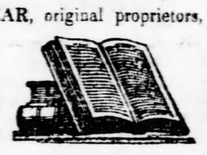
WILLIAMSON'S EXCHANGE
PITTSBURGH.

THIS new and extensive Hotel, believed to be one of the best in the United States, is now open for the accommodation of the public.—The advertiser, well known as the conductor of a public house in the cities of Baltimore and Washington, takes this method of informing those who have heretofore patronized him, and travelers generally, that his entire efforts shall be directed to the comfort, ease, and quietude of all who may favor him with their custom. He appeals to his old friends for a "passing word" to strangers who may have occasion to visit Pittsburgh, pledging himself that nothing shall be wanting, on his part, to make their sojourn as agreeable as possible. Charges will be much the same as in the other respectable Hotels. The best servants from the Atlantic cities will be immediately engaged. The proprietor respectfully invites a call.

☞ The Gazette, Cincinnati, Advertiser, Louisville, Courier, New Orleans, Intelligencer, Washington, Commercial Advertiser, New York, will insert the above every other day for one month, and forward their accounts to this office within that time. Pittsburgh, Dec. 24.—tf.

THE UNITED STATES'
SPELLING BOOK,

CRAMER & SPEAR, original proprietors, continue to publish the ONLY GENUINE EDITION, containing 156 pages, at their Bookstore, No. 54 Wood street, who have always on hand an extensive assortment.



Note.—Imperfect editions, called the United States' Spelling Book, have been published lately, containing only 144 pages.
CRAMER & SPEAR.
Pittsburgh, January 21, 1831—3mo.

☞*BOWEN ROLLING MILL AND NAIL FACTORY.*

S. SMITH & CO., successors of R. Bowen, continue the manufacture of BAR IRON and NAILS, at the above establishment—which they will dispose of at the lowest prices.
Pittsburgh, January 25, 1831—tf

☞The Wheeling Gazette, Maysville Eagle, Louisville Journal, Steubenville Herald, Cincinnati Gazette, New Lisbon Palladium, Canton Repository, Columbus State Journal, Chillicothe Gazette, Zanesville Republican, and the paper at Marietta, Ohio, will insert the above advertisement once a week for two months, and charge the Pittsburgh Gazette. S. S. & Co.

The American Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise.
Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't,
Sept. 25—tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

350 BBLS. SUP. FLOUR, "Pickan's Brand," for sale by
JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.
May 18, 1830.—tf.

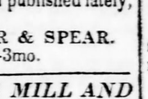
J. C. BUCKLES,
Commission Merchant,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.
December 21, 1827—tf.

PORCELAIN TEETH.

DR. E. MERRITT—DENTIST,
Fourth Street, between Wood and Market,
PITTSBURGH.
March 4, 1831.—tf

50 BALES prime quality COTTON, (new crop.) for sale by



ALLEN & GRANT.
January 18, 1831—tf

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in-law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.
January 21.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

PUBLIC SALES of Groceries, and Furniture every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and of Dry Goods and Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, Jewelry, &c. every evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Liberal advances made on consignments.
April 5—tf.

CHEAP WRAPPING PAPERS
AND BONNET BOARDS.

JOHN I. KAY & Co., Booksellers, 51 Market street, have constantly for sale, a large assortment of Wrapping Paper, Band Box Boards, Bonnet Boards, and Binder's Boards, of eastern manufacture, which they offer very low.
N. B. The highest price given for RAGS.
August 10.—tf.

CURE FOR WORMS.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE, *prepared at the subscriber's Wholesale and Retail Drug Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, Penn'a.*

This preparation is confidently recommended to the public, as an effectual medicine for expelling Worms from the system. It has already been extensively used in this county, and the proprietor has ascertained from particular inquiry, that it has not failed to produce the most salutary effect, in every instance in which it was administered—and in many cases, after every other remedy had failed. It is mild in its operation, and may be administered with perfect safety to the most delicate infant.

The following testimony of its effects is offered to the public:—

"*Pittsburgh, April 1st, 1830.*

"We the subscribers do certify, that we have used in our families B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, and recommend it to the public, as the most effectual medicine for expelling worms from the system, that has ever come within our knowledge."

N. W. Presly, Liberty street.
Wm. Douglas, Wood street.
Mrs. Anderson, Fourth street.
Samuel Bright, Plum township, Allegheny co.
John Morrow, Wilkins township, Allegheny co.
Robert Gray, Plum township, Allegheny co.
Joseph Anderson, Wilkins township.
John Stuart, Wilkins township.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 3 years, had been for some time afflicted with worms, and having tried every remedy without effect, at length used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, three tea spoonfuls of which caused it to discharge 138 worms. It has since continued free from any symptoms of worms. JOHN BENSON,
Wilkins township, Allegheny county.
May 5, 1830.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 5 years, by using one bottle of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, discharged several worms, some of which were 12 inches long.
WM. M'CARTNEY, *Bayardstown.*
May 17, 1830.

I do certify that I have used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge in my family, after using various other worm medicines without effect. Three of my children, after using the Vermifuge, discharged upwards of 300 worms.
MOSES HAMILTON,
May 31, 1830. *Columbiana county, Ohio.*

☞ For sale at the Drug Store, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh.
B. A. FAHNESTOCK.
June 4, 1830.—1y.

CITY AUCTION ROOM,
NO. 41 WOOD STREET,
Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.
Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830—tf.

PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 83 MARKET STREET.

THE subscribers keep constantly on hand a fine and well regulated assortment of the following kinds of PAPER, manufactured at the mill of Hurst & Brown.
Imperial, Superroyal, Medium, Royal, Demy, Cap, Post, Folio Post, } PRINTING,
Crown, Medium, Imperial, } WRAPPING,
Blue and White TEA PAPER,
Bonnet and Fullers' BOARDS,
Which will be sold on as accommodating terms as can be purchased in this city.
JAMES BROWN & SON.
☞The highest price given for RAGS, in Cash, Groceries, or Dry Goods. April 16—tf.

New Hardware Store,
NO. 66 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, and are now opening an extensive assortment of Hardware Cutlery &c., to which they would respectfully invite the attention of merchants, mechanics, and others. Also a well selected assortment of New England bench and moulding planes.
April 5.—tf.

REMOVAL.

JOHN I. KAY & CO., Booksellers, have removed their Bookstore to No. 51 Market street; where it is their intention to keep constantly on hand a well selected assortment of BOOKS in the various departments of Literature and Science. Their late stock has been considerably increased by the addition of many valuable works; and they trust their establishment will still be deserving of the countenance of their friends and the public.—It is their intention to sell their books at the lowest market prices. They respectfully invite the attention of the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and the neighboring country to their new store.
April 5, 1831—tf

LOG-WOOD AND FUSTIC.

JUST received, from New Orleans, by Steam Boat New Jersey, twenty tons of Campeachy Log-Wood, and five tons of Fustic, of Superior Quality. For sale by CHARLES AVERY & CO., Druggists, Pittsburgh. March 15.—6w

CHEAP QUEENSWARE.

WETMORE & HAVENS, No. 112 Second street, near Wood street, Pittsburgh, are now receiving their spring supplies of QUEENSWARE AND CHINA, being the manufacture of the first houses in Staffordshire, England.

All ware sold by them is re-packed by careful and experienced hands. Purchasers are consequently not subjected to the risk of getting inferior, crazed and broken ware, which is too generally the case with goods assorted in England, and sent out to be sold in our markets by the original package.

Their personal attention will, as heretofore, be given for the selection and packing of all ware bought of them. Liberal discounts for Cash.
Feb. 25—tf

FINDLAY & MADEIRA

HAVE REMOVED their Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, to the corner of Front and Market streets. Jan 21—tf

FOR SALE OR RENT, Lot No. 357, on Fourth street, between Wood and Smithfield streets, in the city of Pittsburgh. The Lot is thirty feet front, and extends back towards Diamond Alley, one hundred and forty feet. Possession can be given on first of April, 1831. Apply to C. DARRAGH,
Dec. 17.—tf No. 49 Fourth street.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation: and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build
WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,
of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted;) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.
F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.
Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.
Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

C. DARRAGH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office, No. 49, Fourth street, between Market and Wood streets, one door west of the United States Bank.
March 16—tf.

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.
JOS. PATTERSON.
Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

DE LA MONTERAT'S
Columbian Vegetable Specific,

FOR *the cure of Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary affections of every kind. The most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of Consumption and all diseases of the breast and lungs leading to Consumptions.*

DOCTOR RUSH'S
Anti-Dyspeptic or Sour Stomach PILLS,
An invaluable remedy for indigestion in its most complicated forms.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. March 4—1y

ROBERT G. ORMSBY & Co.
AUCTIONEERS,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
August 20, 1830—1y.

SADDLERY.

S. FAHNESTOCK & CO. corner of Fifth and Wood streets, are now opening an extensive assortment of plated, tinned, and Japaned SADDLERY of every description, to which they respectfully invite the attention of Merchants and Saddlers. March 11, 1831.—tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

AS the season has arrived which renders those articles indispensable, the subscriber has furnished himself with the best materials for manufacturing BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, which may be had at his store, 134 Liberty street. He is manufacturing
Gentlemen's *Water Proof Boots*, which he will warrant of superior quality;
Ladies' Prunella Wellington Boots, foxed and plain; do. Leather and Morocco do. do. do.
Misses' and Children's, of every description;
Men's and Boys' Coarse Boots;
French Edged Dancing Pumps, superior.
☞The above articles will be warranted of Pittsburgh manufacture, and of the best materials and workmanship. W. CLOSEY.
November 23, 1830—tf

CIRCULAR.

Pittsburgh, January 29, 1831.

WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally, that we have formed a Copartnership, for the purpose of transacting a *General Commission Business* in this place, under the firm of DOBBIN & IRWIN, and that we have taken that spacious Warehouse, on the corner of Second and Ferry streets, lately occupied by Messrs. R. Lindell & Co., where we are prepared to attend to such business as our friends may favor us with.

Mr. Leonard Dobbin will supply the place of his brother, in attending to the business of the house; and with his personal attention, united to a determination of pursuing a well regulated system of attention and punctuality, we hope to prove ourselves worthy the confidence of our friends and correspondents, whose interests it will be our study to promote, adhering strictly to their instructions.
H. R. DOBBIN,
JAMES S. IRWIN.
February 18, 1831—tf

A VALUABLE LOT FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the valuable LOT No. 232 in the city of Pittsburgh, containing in front on Second street 35 feet, and extending back along Chancery lane, towards Front street, 80 feet. An indisputable title will be made. For terms apply to the subscriber, who is the agent of the proprietors. ROBERT BEER.
December 14, 1830.

Tilt Hammered Shovels and Spades.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,
March 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

Waters' Manufactures.

WATERS' improved Cast and Shear Steel Corn and Grass SCYTHES; Shear and Cast Steel Axes; Improved Steel Spades and Shovels; Hoes, Hatchets—constantly on hand and for sale by RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
March 11.—tf

ROSS WILKINS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAS Removed his Office to Liberty Street between Third and Fourth. Ap. 1.

DR. JOHN W. BURRELL has Removed his Office from the Diamond, and taken the house formerly occupied by the family, No. 82 Third street, between Market and Wood streets.
April 12, 1831—4*

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq. late of Ross township, deceased, are hereby requested to make payment to the subscribers; and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the said subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of land, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and a good orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.
THOMAS SAMPLE, } Executors.
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }
February 25, 1831.—tf.

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory.

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,
June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

B. DARLINGTON

HAS just received his spring supply of HARDWARE, which comprises a very general assortment, which he offers on accommodating terms, wholesale and retail.
N. B. Always on hand, a complete assortment of Hair Cloth. Feb. 25.—2mo.

FOR RENT, A three story brick warehouse and back buildings, lately occupied by B. Gleadall, next to Schweppe & Horner's, Third street, near Market str't. Apply to GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
January 18—tf.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to me for professional services, are requested to call at the office of Doctors Hays & Denny, in the north-east corner of the Diamond, (Dr. Mowry's old stand,) where, during my absence, Mr. Edward Dubarry will attend to the settlement of my accounts. W. H. DENNY.
April 15—tf

TO BE LET,

THAT well finished THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, at the corner of Grant and Second streets, now occupied by Mr. James Gray. Apply to D. S. SCULLY, Esq. or HARMAR DENNY.
ALSO, The Three Story Brick House adjoining, now occupied by J. & D. Moore. Immediate possession to be given. Apply, in the absence of Wm. Croghan, Esq., to D. S. SCULLY, at his office, in the Diamond. April 8—tf

COCHRAN & IRWIN have Removed to Nos. 108 and 110 Second street, near Wood street, adjoining Wetmore & Haven's Queensware store, and J. Park's grocery, where they will be constantly supplied with
Writing, Wrapping and Printing Paper;
Broadcloths, Cassinets, and Jeans;
Plaids, Checks, Tickings;
Brown Sheetings and Cotton Yarn;
Also, Cotton and Union Drillings;
Diaper and Table Linen;
Machine Cards, in sets or in pieces, to order;
(Factories supplied on the shortest notice.)
Wood Screws and Tacks, at eastern prices;
Blanchard's cast steel Corn and Grass Scythes;
Thompson's and Nelson's Sickles;
Lamout's Patent Vices;
Plated Ware for Saddlers;
Window Glass and Hollow Glass, all sizes;
White and Red Lead; Nails; Iron;
And a general assort't of *American Manufactures*;
10 hhds. Leaf Tobacco,
40 bales Cotton, prime quality,
20 hhds. Sugar,
50 bbls. Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 2, for sale as above. April 15—tf

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS STORE,
Corner of Wood and Third streets, opposite Griffith's Hotel, and in the house lately occupied by W. Bell & Co.

I HAVE opened a general assortment of DRY GOODS at the above stand, which will be sold at fair market prices, by the piece or package only. My friends and dealers are invited to call. C. CURTIS.
April 15—tf

ARTILLERY ELECTION.—An election for Captain and First Lieutenant of the Pittsburgh Light Artillery will be held at the house of Mr. Richart, formerly occupied by Mr. I. Hill, in the Diamond, on Saturday, the 30th day of April, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and six o'clock P. M. HARMAR DENNY,
Major Pittsburgh Volunteer Legion.
April 19, 1831.—3t

PITTSBURGH
CIRCULATING LIBRARY

THE inhabitants of Pittsburgh are respectfully informed that the Pittsburgh Circulating Library is now opened for the delivery of Books, at the Bookstore of JOHN I. KAY & CO., No. 51 Market street, near Fourth. April 19—tf

MR. THOMAS WATSON'S Preparatory School, conducted by Miss E. JONES, was removed, on the first of April, to 25 Second street, in the stone building formerly occupied by the Branch Bank of U. States.

Children taught in this School, when sufficiently advanced, have a preference in the School of Mr. Thomas Watson, in Sixth street, under the Session Room of the 1st Presbyterian Church.

☞ In the same building a school for girls is kept by Miss M. Jones. April 19.—1w.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership of the subscribers, late trading under the firm of Abishai Way & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted to the late firm are requested to call and settle their accounts, and make payment to Abishai Way: those having claims against the concern will present them for payment.
ABISHAI WAY,
DAVID SHIELDS.
Pittsburgh, April 13, 1831.

ABISHAI WAY will continue business at the old stand, No. 47 Market street, where he is now opening a new stock of Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, suited to the season, together with a large supply of genuine
"ANKER" BOLTING CLOTHS,
AND
Whittemore's Superior Machine Cards.
ALSO, ON CONSIGNMENT,
Woollen and Cotton Goods manufactured by the Harmony Society:
All of which will be sold at the lowest market prices, on accommodating terms. A 19—3&w8

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They give their opinion as to the great value of the invention, state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.
LEONARD CHESTER,
Acting for the Proprietor.
Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

TO BE LET, A Farm, one mile from the city, with a good Dwelling House, Barn, and Stabling. ALSO, A Garden and Dwelling House adjoining the above. For terms, inquire of Mrs. AGNES IRWIN, on the premises, or of W. W. IRWIN,
Liberty, between Third and Fourth streets.
January 28, 1831—tf.

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.
H. HOLDSHIP & SON.
January 1, 1830.—tf

REMOVAL.

S. P. CHURCH & CO. have removed their stock of Dry Goods to the store recently occupied by Messrs. James Brown & Son, NO. 83 MARKET STREET, where they are opening an unusually large assortment of *FRENCH GOODS*, selected from the latest importations, and adapted to the present season. They respectfully solicit the patronage of their old customers, and invite their friends, and the public generally, to call and examine their goods, which are offered at the lowest market prices, *Wholesale and Retail*. They offer also a good assortment of BRITISH & AMERICAN DRY GOODS, among which are
30 pieces Broadcloths
25 do. Satinets
50 do. Irish Linens
Diapers, Table Cloths, Napkins
Book, Mull, Jaconet and Cambric Muslins
2 cases black and yellow Navarino Bonnets
1 case Dunstable Straw Bonnets.
Pittsburgh, April 12, 1831—6w

☞**Stage Drivers Wanted.**

I WISH TO HIRE SIX PERSONS TO DRIVE STAGE.

NONE need apply but those who can come well recommended for good horse-masters and first rate reinsmen. For such I will pay from $16 to $18 per month. Apply to
GEO. A. DOHRMAN,
April 27—tf. Steubenville, Ohio.

REMOVAL.

MESSRS. M'DONALD & COLWELL have Removed their Office to St. Clair street, third door east of the Exchange Hotel.
April 12—1mo

JOHN ALEXANDER

HAS Removed his Wholesale and Retail Cheap Cash Store, to the house formerly occupied by Mr. F. W. Boggs, No. 53 Market street, three doors below Fourth, where he is now receiving a splendid and general assortment of
Fancy & Staple Dry Goods,
purchased at the lowest prices, in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore; all of which will be sold low for Cash. ☞Has always on hand a large assortment of MAHOGANY, which will be sold at very reduced prices. J. A.
April 8—3mo.

WOOL! WOOL!

THE highest price will be given in Cash, for all grades of WOOL, washed on the Sheep's back, on delivery at the Woollen Factory, in Economy.
FREDERICK RAPP.
April 15, 1831—2mo.

POETRY.

THE AFRICAN CHIEF.

BY W. C. BRYANT.

Chained in the market place he stood,
A man of giant frame,
Amid the gathering multitude,
That shrunk to hear his name.
All stern of look and strong of limb,
His dark eye on the ground;
And silently they gazed on him,
As on a lion bound.

Vainly, but well, that chief had fought;
He was a captive now,
Yet pride, that fortune humbles not,
Was written on his brow.
The scars his dark, broad bosom wore,
Showed a warrior true and brave:
A prince among his tribe before,
He could not be a slave.

Then to his conquerer he spoke—
"My brother is a king;
Undo this necklace from my neck,
And take the bracelet ring:
And send me where my brother reigns,
And I will fill thy hands
With store of ivory from the plains,
And gold dust from the sands."

"Not for thy ivory nor thy gold
Will I unbind thy chain;
That bloody hand shall never hold
The battle spear again.
A price thy nation never gave,
Shall yet be paid for thee:
For thou shall be the Christian's slave,
In lands beyond the sea."

Then spoke the warrior chief, and bade
To shred his locks away:
And one by one each heavy braid
Before the victor lay.
Thick were the plaited locks and long,
And deftly hidden there,
Shone many a wedge of gold among
The dark and crisped hair.

"Look! feast thy greedy eye with gold,
Long kept for sorest need;
Take it, thou askest sums untold,
And say that I am freed.
Take it—my wife the live long day,
Weeps by the cocoa-tree,
And my young children have their play,
And ask in vain for me."

"I take thy gold, but I have made
Thy fetters fast and strong,
And ween that by the cocoa-shade
Thy wife shall wait thee long."
Strong was the agony that shook
The captive's frame to hear,
And the proud meaning of his look
Was changed to mortal fear.

His heart was broken—crazed his brain,
At once his eye grew wild;
He struggled fiercely with his chain,
Whispered, and wept, and smiled!
Yet wore not long those fatal bands;
And once, at shut of day,
They drew him forth upon the sand,
The foul hyena's prey.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the New York American.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

SANGUINARY BATTLES BETWEEN THE RUSSIANS AND POLES—CHANGE OF THE FRENCH MINISTRY—DEFEAT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF THE BRITISH MINISTRY—INSURRECTIONS IN ITALY AND SPAIN—REGENCY OF BELGIUM, &C.

The packet ship Hibernia, Maxwell, from Liverpool, in the uncommonly short passage of 23 days, brings us London papers to the 20th ult. inclusive, which are fraught with most interesting and important news.

To begin with the cause which just now lies nearest to the hearts of Americans, that of Poland, we have to record a series of encounters, terminating in a sanguinary battle on the 25th Feb., between the army of General Diebitsch and the Poles; which, after desperate fighting on both sides, and, for the forces engaged, great slaughter, seems to have been rather indecisive—the Russians not having moved after it upon Warsaw, and the Poles taking fresh means to strengthen themselves in their capital. One of these means was the destruction of the suburb of Praga, (so fearfully renowned in Suwarrow's bloody storming of Warsaw,) in order that the defence of the city might have full scope. Most of the accounts of this struggle come through Prussia, and are thus far tinged with their preference for the Russian cause. We give all the details our limits admit.

Next, of BELGIUM.—*M. Surlet de Chokier* has been chosen Regent; and by a proclamation of his seems determined that Belgium shall be a substantive Power, and not the mere tool of the Five powers. In his address to the Luxemburghers, he tells them he has "sworn to maintain the independence of the Belgian territory," and declares that he will be faithful to his oath: "we began our revolution," says he, "in spite of the treaties of 1815; we will finish it in spite of the protocols of London."

The King of Holland has sent troops to Luxemburg, and ordered its new governor, the Duke of Saxe Weimar, to allow its inhabitants only a month, from the date of of the 5th inst., to return to their allegiance. In so doing, he founds himself upon the declarations of the "Five Powers," and the protocol of January 20th, confirmed by that of February 19th. And he is supported by the Germanic Federation, who have announced their determination to support him as a German Prince, in the possession of Luxemburg as a German State, although the people of that province have declared for a union with Belgium, and have sent their representatives to the Belgian Congress, by which the Regent was elected.

This declared intention of supporting them against Holland, and the protocol of the Powers (to which the King of Holland had previously assented,) whereby Luxemburg was, in the establishment of the limits of the Netherlands and Holland, assigned to the latter, seems to us to indicate the reliance of the Regent upon France: and if so, *there must be war;* for Prussia certainly will not permit Luxemburg to pass into the hands of the Belgians, nor can England very well. The report prevalent at the latest dates in London, that a British fleet of six sail of the line were under orders for the Scheldt, though feebly discountenanced by the Courier, may indicate the precautionary measures which the public opinion anticipates from the British Governments.

In FRANCE a change of ministry, insignificant wholly, so far as any great principles are concerned, has taken place. *M. Lafitte*, more probably from his private embarrassments, than from political causes, has been obliged to yield his place as Prime Minister to *M. Casimir Perrier*, like himself a banker—but one who had not suffered in his fortune from late events. Baron *Louis*, Minister of Finance under the Empire and the Restoration, goes back to the treasury under the new order, and his nephew admiral *Rigny* goes to the marine. In other respects the Cabinet remains as it was, Marshal Soult exercising great influence therein. The order for the levy of 80,000 fresh troops, the statement that the Austrian ambassador had peremptory order in the event of the French Government objecting to the intervention of Austria in the affairs of Italy, immediately to demand his passports; the vehemence of popular indignation against the Russian Ambassador on the reception of the first disastrous accounts from Poland, and the *permitted*—for it seems to us they must be so—tumults and parading through the streets of Paris of the students,—manifest a determination on the part of the French Government to be ready, if not eager, for the chances of war.

In ITALY, we do not find that any thing very decisive had occurred, either as to the suppression or the spreading of the insurrectionary spirit. The Roman States were still its chief scene. Ancona had fallen into the hands of the insurgents, who, moreover, had carried off a Cardinal from his palace. Austria had not stirred a step beyond the confines of her *Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom;* but, within that, tranquility was maintained.

In the South of Spain, an insurrection any movement, provoked by Torrijos, had failed entirely.—The Governor of Cadiz had, however, fallen a victim to it.

GREAT BRITAIN is in a ferment, on the subject of Reform, which was introduced in the House of Commons by Lord Russell, on the 1st of March; and, after a protracted debate of seven days, a thing almost unheard of in England, was read a first time on the 8th; and the second reading, which would test the measure, was appointed for the 21st. The proposition of the Government goes far beyond the expectations of every one; and Mr. Hume, Mr. Hunt, and Mr. O'Connell, admitted that it was worthy of their support. On the other hand, the owners of boroughs, *sixty of which are to be disfranchised entirely*, and *forty-six* to be reduced to one member each, are vehement in their opposition, and, in conjunction with the ultra-Tory party, were moving Heaven and Earth to defeat ministers on the second reading of the bill. All the leading men in the House of Commons spake on the subject; among them, Mr. Jeffrey, for the first time. The substance of this bill is, *first*, disfranchising wholly or in part one hundred and six boroughs; *secondly*, giving to Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, Leeds, Halifax, Greenwich, Sunderland, Wolverhampton, Davenport,—and to Tower Hamlets, Finsbury, Mary-le-bone, and Lambeth,—now forming parts or suburbs of London and Westminister—*two* members each; and to *eighteen* other towns, among them Whitehaven, South Shields Macclesfield, Kidderminster, Huddersfield, Bolton, le Moor, Cheltenham, &c. *one* member each; and thirdly—extending the right of voting to all males of full age, not subject to any legal incapacity, possessed of real property of the yearly value of £10—($44 43)—or in cities, occupying for six months previously to an election, a tenement of the same yearly value. Poll lists are to be made out at stated times before the election, and those only inscribed on them, are to be permitted to vote. The vote is to be now, *viva voce*.

The markets for flour and grain had risen, and the duty had fallen. The great quantities of flour and wheat entered for consumption, at these low duties, is stated under the Commercial Record.

POLAND.

Extracts from Private Letters, published in the London Times, March 15.

POLAND. WARSAW, Feb. 28.—I wrote you by last post, and now write again to say, we are still in the land of the living: how long we may remain so, God only knows.

Early on the morning of the 25th inst.. the Russians having received considerable reinforcements, not less than 25,000 men, drew forth their whole army in line of battle in front of the forest, and began a most desperate attack on the left wing of the Polish army, near Jablonna. The attack was manfully sustained by General Uminski, who had just arrived, having recently made his escape from Prussia; he succeeded, after fighting very hard, to repulse and drive them back, and having taken six pieces of cannon, spiked them, neither having horses nor time to take them off; he, however, succeeded in driving the Russians into the Forest, and stop their firing. General Umninski then attacked the Russian centre, and penetrated their lines, making dreadful slaughter, having driven them from their position.

It appears that General Diebitsch had calculated on penetrating to Warsaw on Friday, and so fulfil his promise to the Emperor to reinstate him on the throne of Poland in a month from the day his Imperial Majesty had been dethroned; but on Friday, the month expired. Having received the reinforcements, he brought the whole into action, with his 400 cannon playing away all day. Being so close to the town, you may suppose what were the feelings of the inhabitants, particularly the women. It appears he calculated most on the left wing of his army, where he had an enormous force, with which he expected to be able to penetrate the right lines of the Polish army, situated near Crochow, under the command of Chlopicki and Skrzynecki. The battle was sanguinary in the extreme. The Russians made six tremendous charges, and were six times repulsed with great loss. A seventh time, they made a desperate charge, which, being directed against a newly raised regiment, caused some disorder and a partial retreat; the enemy perceiving this, sent immediately two regiments of cuirassiers, fresh troops, belonging to the recent reinforcement; both officers and men were half drunk. Diebitsch had thus prepared them for the desperate work he had cut out for their execution. They made a tremendous attack, and for a moment succeeded in putting the new formed regiment into disorder, got round to their rear, among the wounded, ammunition, and peasants' wagons; but the newly-raised troops having promptly received the assistance of the Polish Lancers, as suddenly recovered from their panic, formed themselves again in order of battle, and the two Regiments of cuirassiers were literally cut to pieces; only 20 prisoners, mostly officers, were made; and 30 made their escape to inform General Diebitsch of their disaster. Thus they suffered for their temerity by the loss of 2 regiments: the commander of one of the regiments was taken prisoner. The intention of General Diebitsch was, that they should penetrate the Polish line, and cut their way through to Warsaw, but they met their fate. This affair being so very decisive, the Russians left the field of battle, and retired again into their strong hold in the forest. The loss of the Russians, on that day, was upwards of 15,000 killed and wounded, and 600 prisoners, 3 pieces of cannon, and 8 spiked. The loss of the Poles was great; the killed and wounded being reckoned at about 5,000.—This may be considered as a great victory gained by the Poles over the Russians, when you take into consideration the disproportion in numbers, and the immense strength of the Russian artillery. You may judge of the intrepid bravery of Chlopicki, when he had three horses shot under him on that memorable day, and was wounded in the foot, though not dangerously. He was obliged to be carried off the field of battle. The colonel of the new Warsaw regiment was also wounded, and, unfortunately, was not with his men at the seventh charge of the Russians, which prevented the battle being so decidedly victorious. Prince Radziwill lost the valuable services of his right hand man, on the brave Chlopicki being wounded.

I yesterday paid the Polish soldiers a visit at the batteries at Praga; they were in good spirits.—Since Friday every thing remains quiet, no fighting. The conduct of Prince Radziwill is universally extolled; he has seen superior merit in Gen. Skrzynecki, the third in command: the Prince proposed to resign in his favor, the second in command seconded the proposal, and we all look with confidence to Skrzynecki. All the inhabitants are now going to take the oath of allegiance to the present Government.

WARSAW, MARCH 3.—The following is the order of the day which the new Polish General-in-Chief issued on his assuming the command of the army:—

"*Head Quarters, Warsaw, Feb.* 28, 1831.—Soldiers and Brothers in Arms—God certainly wished that it should please you to appoint me your General. The Senate, the Chamber of Representatives of the National Government, have honored me with this difficult charge, which I can execute worthily only as far as your valor and your constancy shall bravely second me.

Soldiers—we have before us an enemy elated with his good fortune, with his forces, and with the influence which he exercises in Europe.

But if on the one side his power appears to be formidable, on the other side the outrages heaped upon us by the Russian authority, renders him so culpable in the eyes of God and men, that, full of confidence in Providence, and in the holiness of our cause, we can boldly measure ourselves with him. We have only to swear within our souls and our consciences, that we shall be entirely faithful to that motto which we are continually repeating—'To conquer or to die for country,' and that assuredly in the annals of the world, we shall serve as an example of the defenders of the sacred inviolable rights of the nations. If we shall not succeed in vanquishing our powerful enemy, we shall not survive to submit to him who has towards us violated every principle of good faith.

This is the glory to which I invoke you, and this career, so heroic and beset with dangers, I offer for a crown of laurels. We shall certainly win them, if you second me by your valor, your union, your subordination, and your alacrity, in executing the orders which shall be given to you.

The Commander-in-Chief of the armed National force. SKRZYNECKI.

From the London Courier of March 19.

German papers to the 12th inst. reached us this morning, but they do not communicate any material fact. According to a letter from Cracow, the Polish army had quitted the right bank of the Vistula on the 1st inst., after setting fire to Praga, but they left 5,000 men to defend the *tete-de-pont*. The number of wounded men in Warsaw is stated to amount to 18,000, and there is scarcely a private house which does not contain some. These papers do not give any further accounts respecting the insurrection in Italy. A private letter from Milan, however, says that the Austrian troops had not yet entered Parma and Modena. It is stated from Mayence that the Plenipotentiary sent from the Netherlands upon the subject of the free navigation of the Rhine, had yielded to the objections made by the French Government, and it was considered probable that the treaty with that object would be speedily concluded.

The following highly interesting letter from Warsaw has been sent to us by a gentleman who received it from his correspondent in that city. The date, as will be perceived, is not very recent, but most of the information which it contains is new, and some of it is important;—

WARSAW, Feb. 24.—"Our last addressed to you was under date of 20th or 21st inst., in which you were informed of the contest between the Polish and Russian armies, near the gates of Warsaw, at Grochow, which is only about four wersts from the gates; but although the Russians are so near us, still they have not yet been able to pay us a visit in town. I should suppose the Field Marshal Diebitsch Zabalkousky has found out by this time, that the inhabitants of the borders of the Vistula are not Turks, and that it will not be so easy to get the title of conqueror of Poland, as it was Zabalkousky. The Russians who have been taken prisoners say that Diebitsch is wounded in the leg, but we are not certain of its being true. On Monday the Russians demanded an armistice for a few hours to bury their dead, which was accorded them; during that time many of the officers and soldiers of the two contending armies met and talked together, and the Russians were invited by the Poles to go with them to their camps to dine, and they accepted the invitation with pleasure, but they appeared very much surprised to find such resistance here, as they were told that they were going to Prussia to fight against the French, who had attacked Prussia; but that on their way they were to put down a revolt which had taken place here in the 4th regiment of infantry merely, and it was expected to be a trifling thing. They were not aware that the King had been dethroned, and that it was a general revolution.

"There has been a great want of provisions in the Russian camp, and many of the prisoners declare they have had nothing substantial to eat for three or four days; and in the knapsacks of several of the prisoners has been found boiled barley, and it was with that only that they sustained themselves. Since Sunday no fighting at Crochow has taken place; the Poles are in the open field, and the Russians have a most excellent position in the forest, out of which they take care not to come, as the Poles wish them to present themselves to have a decisive battle, but they beg to decline the honor. They have been driven out of one part of the forest into another, where they have been cutting down a quantity of trees to fortify themselves, and they are making intrenchments. It is believed they have about 200 pieces of cannon, of which they make very bad use; their artillery men appear to be none of the best; it is mostly with grape shot that the Poles have been wounded. The Russians have lost, since they entered the country, in killed and wounded, at least 15,000 men, and the Poles about 5,000 or 6,000. It is said that the Grand Duke Constantine, and all the Russian troops who were in Warsaw, and whom the Poles so generously permitted to go back to Russia, are now forming part of the contending army. These are the thanks the Poles receive for their generosity. General Dwernicki has been the whole time on this side the river, and is now near Gora; he has been engaged several times with Gen. Geismar, and has always been successful, and shown feats of wonder. Colonel Skrzynecki, who directly after the revolution was made General, has likewise been successful, but has unfortunately been wounded; he has received a contusion in the leg and arm. It is with the greatest trouble that the Polish officers keep their men to regular firing; they are so impatient that they will go at the Russians with the point of the bayonet, and it is sometimes impossible to hold them in. The Poles fight well and bravely for their liberty, but it is to be feared they will ultimately be obliged to yield to the immense hordes which Russia can bring against them, unless some other power come to their assistance.

"It is certain that the Polish revolution has saved Belgium, and perhaps France, against which powers the Polish and Russian troops were to march. This is not merely surmise, but certainty. The Austrian troops are on the Polish frontiers, where they appear to be merely as a corps of observation. A few days ago, about fifty Cossacks were at Kozyczewski's paper mill, at Jeziorna; but most of them have been killed, and the remainder retreated.

BELGIUM.

LONDON, March 17.—On Monday we alluded to a proclamation of the Regent of Belgium, asserting the right of the new Belgic state to the possession of Luxembourg, and offering the people of that Duchy support against the Dutch authorities. The King of Holland has likewise sent troops to Luxembourg, and ordered its new Governor, the Duke of Saxe Weimar, to allow the inhabitants only a month, from the date of the 5th inst. to return to their allegiance. His Majesty is supported in the view of the right by the award of the great Powers of Europe represented by their Plenipotentiaries in the Congress of London, aided in maintaining it by the troops of the German confederation, of which the duchy in 1815 was made to form a part. On the other hand, the people of the province have generally declared for a union with Belgium, and have sent their representatives to the Belgic Congress.

In such a state of things, it is difficult to see how a collision between the Dutch and Belgians can be avoided. The new Regent must rely on his influence in embroiling France with the German States, or he never would have ventured on his intemperate proclamation; but if France was honestly represented in London by Prince Talleyrand, who signed the protocol of the 20th of January, and the concluding one in February, along with the Plenipotentiaries of the other Powers, she could not interfere with the troops of the German Diet in their occupation of the Grand Duchy. It is expressly stipulated that Luxembourg is to be considered as a member of the Confederation, and that it will be considered as no intervention to occupy it with German troops.

BRUSSELS, March 14.

The Regent, accompanied by a very numerous staff, yesterday reviewed a great part of the Civic Guard of Brussels. There were between 8,000 and 9,000 men under arms, who made a fine appearance. The Regent wore a *blouse*, with the epaulettes of a Colonel of the Guard, and passed along the whole line; and, though silence had been enjoined in all the battalions, it was not possible wholly to prevent the acclamations of the troops. In the evening the Regent visited the theatre, where he was welcomed with enthusiasm by a crowded audience.

The *Journal de Frankfort* gives, under the head of St. Petersburgh, February the 26th, the report of the Russian Commander-in-Chief on the battle of February 20, eight wersts from Praga. To the details which we have already given, it adds that the whole Polish army of 60,000 infantry and cavalry, and 80 cannon, was in the action. On the side of the Ressians, only very few men were engaged at the beginning of the battle; in the sequel, after the arrival of the reinforcements, and till the end of the battle, less than half the army took part in it; neither the guards, commanded by the Cesarowitch, nor the third division of cuirassiers, nor the corps of grenadiers, had any share in the action. The loss of the Russians was estimated at 2000 killed and wounded; that of the Poles must have been considerable, to judge by the numbers of the dead that they have left on the field of battle. In concluding his report, the Commander-in-Chief commends to his Imperial Majesty the brilliant valor and able manœuvres of Generals Count Tole, Baron Rosen, and Count Pahlen, as well as of the Adjutant General Neidhart, and gives great praise to the operations of Majors-General Prince Gortschakoff, and Baron Sacken.

From the Courier des Pays Bas, of Tuesday.

It is now more than a week since we published the Protocol of Feb. 19, (No. 19,) and which we took from the *Temps*, (a Paris Journal.) The *Journal du Commerce* of Antwerp, of to-day, inserts a protocol of Feb. 18, (No. 18,) and a German paper gives another of Jan. 27.

We are indebted to the official publication of these documents for a knowledge of the chief part of the acts of this new Holy Alliance.—We now see that the object of the conference of London, although ostensibly to spare bloodshed, was really to maintain the treaties of 1814 and 1815, and which treaties caused the late revolutions in France and Belgium.

According to the protocol of Feb. 18, 1831, the King of Holland adheres to the protocols of Jan. 20, as to boundaries, and to that of the 27th, as to the debt. No doubt his condescension is very great; for, finding that he could no longer retain Belgium entire, he consents to allow it to be mutilated, and then to be burdened with the debts of Holland. These protocols must cause the ruin and dishonor of the country, and would even make us regret the loss of the system under which we suffered for 15 years, and which, at least, was not devoid of some slight compensation. It seems the wish is to drive us to despair, in order to oblige us to consent to the restoration. We should examine this matter closely, and consider that the future is at stake; the moment has now arrived for re-establishing our existence as a nation, and to fix our own condition. Our ancestors were two centuries without this opportunity: we ought, therefore, to use it to advantage. Let the energetic feelings of September—the revolutionary feeling—awake, and excite us, for a little while longer, and our country will be saved.—Let us meditate frequently on the striking expression of our Regent, "We have commenced our revolution in spite of the treaties of 1815, and we ought to perfect it in spite of the protocols of London."

In the course of this week, the Regent will leave this city, for the purpose of visiting the province, and the different corps of the army.

Protocol of the conference held at the Foreign Office on 18th Feb. 1831, in the presence of the plenipotentiaries of Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia and Russia.

"The plenipotentiaries of his majesty, the king of the Netherlands, have joined in a conference with the plenipotentiaries of the five powers, having declared that the king, their august master, had authorised them to give a full and entire adhesion to the articles 'the bases intended to fix the separation of Belgium and Holland'—bases resulting from the protocols of the conference of London of the date of the 20th and 27th January, 1831.

"The plenipotentiaries of the five powers, in expressing their mutual satisfaction at receiving this communication on the part of the king of the Netherlands, have determined upon inserting it in the present protocol.

(Signed)

"Esterhazy, Talleyrand, Falck, Bulow, Matuschiwitz, Wessenberg, Palmerston, N. Zuylen de Nyvelt, Lieven."

ITALY.

FRONTIERS OF ITALY, FEB. 24.—According to letters from Rome of the 19th inst., the city was still tranquil; but the news of the taking of Ancona, and of the spreading of the insurrection, in which Peragia, Spoleto, Perligno, Ferni, and Narni, had already joined, caused great consternation. An attempt to recover Spoleto, by sending a detachment of troops, had failed. The Pope had reduced, by one half the unpopular tax on flour, and that on salt, and had also greatly modified the tariff. At the dates of the latest accounts from Naples, tranquillity also prevailed; but M. Intonti, one of the Ministers of State, was gone on a mission to Vienna.

On the 22d, in the evening, Cardinal Benvenuto was brought to Bologna as a prisoner. The insurgents had seized him at Osimo, of which place he is a bishop, and accused him of having been sent from Rome with large sums of money, and instructions to organise a counter revolution in the insurgent provinces.

FEB. 25.—"Travelers who come from Rome say, that the vanguard of the insurgents, commanded by a French ex-General, was at the time of their departure, only fifteen leagues from the capital. Great consternation prevailed there, and there was a report of the departure of the Pope and of the Sacred College; meantime complaints were made that the public treasury was empty.—The new Government of Bologna is said to have sent deputations to Paris and London (some add, to Vienna also.)

"The Austrian army in Italy receives a reinforcement of 40,000 men."

VIENNA, FEB. 24. Since the insurrection in Modena there is a general fermentation in central Italy, and clubs are every where busy in exciting the people. It is affirmed that the Government of Modena has received very important information on this subject, and is in possession of documents which, if they should be published, would cause an extraordinary sensation, and open the eyes of all governments, without exception, to the dangers which threaten them, should certain plans be carried into effect. In Piedmont the most suitable measures are adopted, and the Government thinks it may depend on its well-organized military force.

"It is conjectured that Austrian troops will shortly enter Modena and Parma; at least Baron Frimont, the Commander-in-Chief, has orders to afford assistance of every kind in the two Duchies, if he is asked for it.

"It has been reported for some days on 'Change that the Government is negotiating a loan of eighty millions, with the principal houses here, and it is supposed that it will be effected. In the offices of the Aulic Council of War, as well as in all branches of the military department, the greatest activity prevails; and the army is to be placed on the war establishment.

"It is said to be intended to convert the town of Lonz into an important military position, and to strengthen it by the erection of towers at suitable places, according to a plan proposed by the Emperor Maximilian."

VIENNA, FEB. 25.—Four per Cents. 69 3-4; Bank Shares, 948.

CREMONA, FEB. 18.—Her Majesty the Archduchess Maria Louisa, Duchess of Parma, arrived here yesterday from Cassalmaggiore, and set out this morning for Placenza.

PLACENZA, FEB. 19.—Her Majesty has been received here with transports of joy. News is just received that Fiorenzola, and many other places subject to Placenza, had put down the revolution which some ill disposed persons had attempted—had restored the legitimate Government—and given back to the soldiers the arms which were taken from them in the popular tumults.

GENOA, FEB. 19.—Her Majesty Queen Maria Theresa, returned to this city on Thursday, with the Princess Maria Christina, her daughter.

We learn with certainty, that a column of Piedmontese refugees, commanded by General Regis, after several marches and countermarches, conducted with great ability, entered Savoy on the night of the 28th of February, by Fausigny (frontiers of Switzerland.) Several communes of Fausigny fraternized with the refugees, and immediately hoisted the French tri-colored flag. The patriots, whose numbers rapidly increase, marched upon Annecy, where, it is said, they have been received as liberators.—*Messager des Cham*

TURIN, FEB. 28.—The Austrian garrison of Plaisance has reached as far as within five leagues of the town of Fieransuola, where it went to meet a corps of insurgents. A combat took place, and the Austrians brought back about thirty persons. Massa Carrara has hoisted the national flag. Modena and Reggio have formed a Provisional Government, which is common to them both. Tuscany is tranquil. It is stated, also, that a great many foreigners have been expelled. The insurgent troops of Romania are on their march from Ancona to Rome. Passing events give rise to much uneasiness. The populace is said to be entirely devoted to the Pontificial Government; and such is the general alarm, that foreigners are all quitting the country, particularly the French.—The Cardinal Benvenuto, sent, on the part of the Pope, to the insurgents, has been detained by them. Piedmont and Lombardy are as yet tranquil. The Empress Maria Louisa continues to reside at Florence.

A letter from Nismes, dated March 1, says:—

"Nismes has again been the theatre of a sanguinary event."

From the Gazette de France, dated Tuesday.

PARIS, February 28.—*News from Italy.*—A journal has pretended that the Sovereign Pontiff had manifested an intention to deliver up the government of the Roman States to the heads of the several families of the country, adding that a frigate was ready in the port of Civita Vecchia to take his Holiness on board. These two pieces of intelligence are wholly unfounded, and the following was the state of affairs on the 15th of February, which is the date of the latest letters that can have been received from Rome:—

"The city is again tranquil, except in the popular quarters where the irritation against foreigners, and especially against the French, still manifested itself with excessive violence. A second proclamation of Cardinal Bernetti had just announced that the principal criminals had been seized, as well as the principal documents of their conspiracy.

His Eminence hopes that the attempts of these impious persons will have no result; but he at the same time expects the faithful population to be ready to march to arms at the first signal given by the canon of St. Angelo, and by sounding the tocsin.

In the night of the 14th a great number of persons were arrested. It was thought at first, that his Holiness had retired into the Castle of Saint Angelo, but it appears he has not quitted the Palace of the Vatican."

From the Messenger des Chambres.

A letter from Turin, dated March 2d, says—We have no news from Italy to-day, and less fears are entertained from Rome. There are some means of resistance at Civita Castellana. There is a report—a vague one, it is true—that the King of Naples, instead of forming such a moderate Ministry as was expected of him, has chosen one whose opinions are directly the other way. We receive this news by way of Genoa, to which place it had been conveyed by sea.

It is known that an attempt to invade Savoy took place by the frontier of Belgrade. Prince Carignan has just left. An opinion exists that his presence and language will exercise a happy influence upon the spirits of the troops and the population.

A postscript to this letter states, that the writer had a subsequent opportunity of ascertaining that what he above stated respecting the Ministry at Naples was but too true.

Le Precurseur de Lyons gives the following letter from Turin, dated February 28:

"At Milan all is tranquil. From Vienna, the order had not been received to march upon Modena, Parma, and Romania, as was expected—a fact which gives rise to the opinion, that the Austrian Cabinet is afraid to depart from the principle of non-intervention, and creates a hope that all will be diplomatically arranged in London. The number of Austrians certainly amounts to 60,000 men in the Lombardo-Venetian territory, but they are perfectly tranquil. Our King has been rather ill, but is said to be better this morning. The Pope is said to have taken refuge at Florence, Rome having established a Senate, in which the temporal Government is vested.

PARIS, February 27.—A morning paper announces that some Piedmontese refugees, assembled on the frontier, were preparing to enter Piedmont, to effect a revolution there; and it accuses the government of not having taken, till yesterday, any measures to prevent these hostile demonstrations. This assertion is quite inaccurate. The Government was informed, as the journals state, but it is false that it remained inactive, and that it left the authorities of the department of the Rhone without orders and without instructions. The Ministers of the Interior and of War have long kept up an active and constant correspondence with their agents, and the most formal orders have been transmitted by telegraph to cause the principle of non-intervention to be respected.

The Milan Gazette of the 26th of February states, that the fortress of Ancona has capitulated as well as the fort of St. Leo. The Insurgents were masters of these forts, and no obstacle was opposed to their march upon the city of Rome.

According to the news most to be depended upon this evening, the city of Rome still held out against the insurgents, who press upon it in all directions. The court of Turin has evinced its complete satisfaction with the measures of the French government, which prevented the revolution that was ready to commence in that country. Prince Carignan had been sent to the frontier on the side of Bellegarde, with the mission to complete the re-establishment of tranquillity. At the moment of the departure of the courier from Turin, despatches had been received there from Naples, stating that it was expected the King had made up his mind to appoint a semi-liberal Ministry.—He has, on the contrary, made a directly opposite choice, that is to say, he has named a completely despotic one.

From the Constitutionnel of Saturday.

PARIS, March 11.—"A commercial letter received at Paris this morning, announces, that after an engagement between Parma and Placenza, the tri-colored flag had been again hoisted in the latter city."

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 14.—The official part of the *Moniteur* contains six Royal Ordinances appointing the new Ministers:—

M. CASSIMIR PERRIER, Secretary of State for the Interior, and President of the Council of Ministers.

Baron LOUIS, to be Minister of Finance, in the room of M. Lafitte, whose resignation is accepted.

M. BARTHE to be Keeper of the Seals, Minister of Justice, and President of the Council of State.

Count de MONTALIVET, to be Minister of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs, in the room of M. Barthe.

Count d'ARGOUT, to be Minister of Commerce and Public Works.

Vice-Admiral de RIGNY, to be Minister of Marine, in the room of Count d'Argout.

All these Ordinances are dated Paris, March 13, and were published in an extraordinary supplement to the Moniteur, at 8 o'clock the same evening. The first is countersigned by M. Sebastiani, the Minister for Foreign Affairs; the others by M. Cassimir Perrier.

From the National Gazette.

The intelligence from Europe is much later than was expected. The Hibernia, arrived at New York from Liverpool, has brought London papers to the 21st ult. and the advices are highly exciting and important. We are so much encumbered with details, that we cannot, this afternoon, find space for editorial remarks. There are no official accounts of the latest engagements between the Russians and Poles. Warsaw was not taken as late as the 4th or 5th ult.; the Poles had fought with heroism, and were prepared to defend the capital desperately, but the probability is that it has fallen. The resources of the patriots were likely to be soon exhausted; the Russians had the advantage in means of every kind, and could be greatly reinforced. The Hollanders and Belgians seemed eager to wage hostilities against each other—indeed, had almost mutually declared war. Their situation, that of the Poles, the movements of Italy, the ferment and virtual misrule in France, must have brought the French people to the point of an eruption, notwithstanding the change in the French Ministry, which is said to be on the side of peace. The new levy of 80,000 young soldiers is more significant than any diplomatic language. Unless the French have thrown away the scabbard, the partial revolts in Italy cannot be deemed of much consequence. Many of the Italians, it is stated, cry out for the union of Italy to France, in imitation of the Belgians. It would be a curious issue, if Napoleon's plan of French empire should be accomplished by the people of the several countries which were to be incorporated.

The Reform Bill has thrown Great Britain into extreme agitation. The Opposition proclaimed, and truly, that it would have the effect of giving a new constitution to the kingdom. A compromise was intended by the cabinet. Their scheme exceeds the fears of the Wellington and Peel party; it falls short of the wishes and designs of the Reformers, properly so called; the latter, however, have accepted it greedily, counting, no doubt, upon further successes when they get into possession of more direct and active power. O'Connell has passionately summoned Ireland to rally to the ministers, who, indeed, were sure of a vast majority in both islands.

Letters from the coast of Africa describe the action in which the boats of the British schooner Conflict, (12,) Lieutenant George Smithers, engaged and captured a large schooner, full of slaves, as a gallant affair. The Conflict was on her return from the river Gambia, on the first of December, when she fell in with a suspicious looking sail, to which she immediately gave chase, but it falling a dead calm, an armed boat was sent, under command of Mr. Rose, the master, with order to board and search the stranger. The latter, on the boat's approach, discharged guns and small arms into her, which wounded several men. Mr. Rose then made a signal for another boat from the Conflict, which soon joined them, and together they carried the schooner, after a desperate resistance, in which the British had nine men wounded, the slaver seventeen men killed and drowned, the latter by being driven overboard in the combat.—The captors found 167 slaves on board, in a miserable condition, the whole of which were taken to Sierra Leone, where the captain and crew were imprisoned, and were to be tried under a special commission.

PITTSBURGH PRICES CURRENT.—Corrected weekly, by Riddle, Forsyth & Co.

Ashes, pot, lb.	4 a 4½	Steel, co. lb.	7a8 †
pearl,	5	sad irons	6 cts†
sc. salts	3½ a 3¾	Lead, in pigs	4†
black salts	3 a 3¾†	bars	4¾†
Axes, doz.	$14 a 16†	white, in kegs	$2¼†
Augers, qr.	6 a 7†	dry, lb.	12†
Alum, lb.	6	Shot, all sizes,	6†
Bacon, lb.	6§	Leather, sole,	24 a 26†
Butter, keg,	6a7†	upper, doz.	$27a30†
Bags, 3 bu. tw.	50 a 68†	calf skins,	15 a 26§
Beans, sh. bush.	67 a75†	Lard,	6 a 6½§
Blscuit, sea, b.	3 50 a 4†	Logwood,	2½ a 3†
w. crack. bbl.	4½ a 5†	Molasses,	29†
Beer,	3 †	Nails, Jun. bra.	10d 5¾†
Coals, bush.	4†		8d 5¾†
Candles, lb.	8½		6d 6½
Copperas	2½ a 3†		4d 7½†
Cheese	6a6½†	other	5 a 6¾†
Cordage, Ky.	8 a 11§	Oil, flaxseed, gal.	70§
Irwin's	9 a 15	tanners', bbl.	$19 a 20†
Coffee, g.in bgs.	12½a13	Onions, bushl.	$ 1§
Cotton Wool	8½a8¾†	Paper	
Cassinets,	40 a110†	cap, No. 1 rm.	$3½a3¾†
Cotton Goods,		No. 2,	2¾a3¼†
3-4 Plaids, n. 1. y.	11a12§	No. 3,	2¼a2½†
4-4 Checks	13½ a 15†	letter	2 50 a 4†
3-4 Stripes	17†	crown wrap.	1 25
Cot. yarns, lb.	No. 5, 22§	medium do.	$1 75a2†
Flour, bbl.	$3 37*	paper hang's p.	37a35
Feathers	30§	Pork, fresh lb.	3½ a 4
Flax, scutched, lb.	6†	pkd. mess, bhl.	10½a11
hatcheled,	10*	prime,	$9
Flannels, cy. 4-4	37a45*	Potatoes, bush.	25 a 40†
Fish—bbl.		Rags, Ohio,	5*
New herring,	$ 9§	do. Kentucky	4½†
shad,	13§	Sugar, N. O. lb.	6¾a7†
mack'l.	6½ a 9†	country,	7§
Grain, wheat, bu.	56¾§	lump,	16 a 17†
barley	40†	loaf,	17 a 19†
rye	28 a 31†	Salt,	$2 12†
corn	31 a 33§	Soap, lb.	5½ a 8
Glass, 8 by 10, box	$3½a4†	Sifters—doz.	
10 by 12,	$4¼a5†	wire No 14, 16,	$5
12 by 18,	$9 00†	Spades & shovels	$7½a10
Bottles, porter groce	9†	Tobacco	
gallon doz.	2½†	keg, lb.	5 a 10cts†
½ do.	1½†	leaf,	2¾ a 3†
¼ do.	87½cts†	Tallow, rendered	8†
pint	62½†	rough	4½ a 5†
Gunpowder, keg	$5½a6†	Tea. Y. H. lb.	90a$1 6*
Hemp, ton	85	H. skin,	70 a 75§
Hides, Span. lb.	13 a 15§	imperial,	1,50a1,40§
green	5§	Wax. bees'	20*
Indigo, Span lb.	2¼a2½†	Wool,	35 a 60*
Bengal,	2½ a 2¾†	Wool hats, doz.	$6 a 7§
Iron, b. Jun. t.	$100†	Whisk. o. gall.	30a50c§
blooms, Jun.	$85†	new	22½a23

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 22, 1831.

FOREIGN NEWS.—We have devoted so large a portion of our columns, to-day, to the highly interesting intelligence from Europe, as to leave but little space for other matter. Editorial remarks are therefore omitted, to make room for some of the variety which we usually desire to give to our readers.

MR. JOHN ARTHURS has addressed letters to the editors of the Statesman and Mercury, declining a re-election.

ANOTHER STEAM BOAT ACCIDENT.—By the following letter, it will be perceived that much suffering and the loss of some lives have been produced by the mismanagement of the officers of the *Tri-Color*. Raising steam, and keeping it up for hours before a boat is ready to start, is a highly improper practice, which prevails too generally on our western waters, and which cannot be too strongly censured.

Extract of a letter, dated Wheeling, April 19, 1831.

"The boiler of Steam Boat Tri-Color bursted this morning, about 8 o'clock, at our landing. The Captain, —— Drown, and —— Nolan, Second Engineer, are missing. It is supposed they were blown overboard and drowned. Seven persons were scalded, three of them severely: one of them, named *Maddox*, was a passenger of the Mountaineer, and was standing on the wharf.

The Tri-Color has a low pressure engine. She had been puffing off steam all the morning, to attract attention; and the accident happened the instant the engine was started, and cold water was injected into the boiler."

We have employed an agent to solicit subscriptions to the *Daily Pittsburgh Gazette*. He enters upon the performance of that task this day, and is instructed to call upon every person within the bounds of our city and its suburbs, who may be thought willing to patronise a daily paper, *without respect to party*. To prevent any misconception, it is perhaps proper that we should suggest, that the course which we have laid down in our prospectus will be unequivocally pursued. Our instruction to call upon *every person*, must not be received as a declaration of neutrality in the ensuing Presidential contest: the object is to ascertain whether our *whole* population will encourage and justify the publication of a daily paper.

THE ATLAS, a select Literary and Historical Journal, is published weekly, at New York, in quarto form, on an original plan of arrangement, and paged for binding.—This paper is conducted in a manner well calculated to gratify the curiosity of those persons who are desirous to obtain a general knowledge of foreign and domestic occurrences at a *moderate expense*. The miscellaneous selections are made judiciously and in good taste. Two editions of this work are regularly issued: the first, published every Saturday morning, contains a review of the New York market, prepared from the most authentic information, with statements of the transactions in many other domestic and the principal foreign markets; a bank note table; prices of stocks and rates of exchange: and a comprehensive foreign ship list. The second edition substitutes, in place of these contents, interesting miscellanies and the latest news. This is issued at evening, and is particularly adapted to the wants of those who desire a select newspaper for the reading of families.—The conditions of publication are four dollars per year, on demand; three dollars if paid *in advance at the office, without expense to the publishers;* or two dollars for six months.

The editor is collecting materials for a history of the *Iron Manufacture* in the United States, and facts belonging to its early condition (even before the revolution) and its present state, are respectfully solicited, and in regard to all its branches, great or small—price and quantity, at various times; capital employed, and workmen and their families subsisted: references to the early proceedings of the British government to prevent the establishment of this manufacture—which her sagacious ministers well knew was "first in war and first in peace," are specially solicited. We desire to have the facts before the first of June—and if every individual who is interested will contribute his "mite," a body of information may be collected that will surprise the best informed among us.

It is not required that gentleman should take much trouble in arranging the facts, the editor will cheerfully incur the labor of that. And, as he thinks it important that such a history should be prepared, he will thank all the friends of the "American System" with whom he exchanges, to give one insertion of this notice.—*Niles.*

Rebellion in Hayti.—The Jamaica Courant contains the following:—

"We understand that accounts were received here by his Majesty's ship Mersey, Capt. Courtenay, that Mr. President Boyer, during the stay of that ship at Port-au-Prince, received the intelligence that a revolution had been attempted by the troops in garrison at Aux-Cayes. Every thing in consequence was bustle and confusion to prepare an expedition to quell the rebels, and it was reported that the President, in person, would take the field at the head of his "guards." What the result would be it was impossible to imagine; but the general feeling was, that Boyer had presided quite long enough over the destinies of the Haytien people.

Port-au-Prince, which was once the most flourishing city in the western hemisphere, is now almost desolate, and the poverty and misery which exist in its present ruinous condition, are a strong proof of the effect of free labor in the colonies."

A new, beautiful, and valuable fruit, brought from Council Bluffs, and bearing in New England.—Extract of a letter from J. Winship, Esq. to J. S. Skinner, Post Master of Baltimore.

Brighton, April 2, 1831.

MY DEAR SIR:—We have now growing in our grounds, a tree ten feet high, the produce of the seed you were so kind as to send me eight years ago, called the Shephirdia or Silver Capped Buffalo Berry Tree. The ensuing autumn we shall have a quantity of them, and some of them are very much at your service. It is one of the greatest acquisitions of the fruit bearing kind our country can produce: for beauty of foliage, fulness, goodness, and elegance of fruit, it is unrivalled by any new production; the fruit is about the size of the red Antwerp currant, much more rich to the taste, and forms one continued cluster of fruit on every branch and twig.

American Silk Hats.—Mr. Thomas Simms, of this city, has manufactured a White Silk Hat, entirely from silk prepared from the American Silkworm by Mr. Bottum, of Lisbon, New London county, Connecticut. This hat, we understand, was made as an experiment, and if not the first attempt, is the first of the kind which has succeeded. Mr. S. intends to continue his efforts to perfect the manufacture of these hats; and, though the specimen which we have seen is a beautiful one, he feels confident that he can improve upon it.—*N. York Sentinel.*

A man should never be ashamed to own he has been in the wrong, which is but saying in other words that he is *wiser* to day than he was yesterday.

IRELAND.

The Reform Bill introduced by the Ministry, is, it appears, more liberal then was expected.—The following synopsis of it is given by O'Connell, to his constituents:

TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

LONDON, March 5th.

Fellow Countrymen—I respectfully solicit your attention to the great measure of Parliamentary Reform brought forward by the Ministry, and now in progress through the House of Commons.

It is a measure of stupendous importance, and deserves the ardent and decided support of every friend of rational liberty.

It annihilates, at one noble blow, all the rotten boroughs, all the close boroughs, and destroys in all towns and cities, the odious corporate monopoly, which had hitherto usurped the rights of the people.

For example—in Dublin the Corporation have now the return of both members; they accordingly excluded the son of Henry Grattan—himself one of the firmest and boldest friends of Ireland. This power of the Corporation will be destroyed forever.

All non-resident voters will be done away with—none but residents can vote.

Every householder in Dublin, whose house is worth ten pounds a year, will have a vote. It is not by the profit rent that this vote is to be calculated; it is simply by the value of the house—Any house for which ten pounds a year rent is paid, or could be paid, gives a vote to the resident householder.

The present registered freeholders are to be allowed their votes during their lives—that is, all freeholders who were registered prior to the 1st of January.

The present resident freemen are to be allowed their votes during their lives, provided they continue to reside in Dublin. That is, all such as were free on the 1st of January.

No *future* freeman is to vote for a member of Parliament as such freeman—but, of course, he may vote as a ten pound householder.

A similar change takes place in all the other towns and cities in Ireland. There will not be a single close or proprietory borough. The Duke of Devonshire will no longer nominate to Youghal—Sir E. Dency will no longer nominate to Tralee—Lord Clarkeville will no longer nominate to Portarlington—Mr. Wynne will no longer nominate to Sligo—and so of all the other boroughs. The resident inhabitant householders, living in houses worth ten pounds a year, will be the voters.

In England, in the counties, the 40s. freeholders are retained—copyholders, a large class, are to be allowed to vote—persons having leases of twenty-one years, and paying £50 a year rent, are to be entitled to vote. Thus, in the English counties, the 40s. freeholders are to be retained, and two new classes—two large new classes—are to be introduced. Happy England, which has a resident Parliament giving it the full benefit of every improvement.

In Scotland, the number of voters is to be enormously increased. At present the right to vote is almost purely fictitious and ludicrously small. In In the county of Sutherlund, which is represented by Lord F. L. Gower, there are at present but 24 voters—they will probably exceed 1000. I say this, because there are to be two new classes of voters created in Scotland; that is, a class of freeholders and a class of leaseholders. It is not only the freeholders, but every man who has a lease of nineteen years in Scotland, may be entitled.

This then is a great measure as it relates to England and to Scotland, and as it relates to the corporations and close and rotten cities, towns and borough in Ireland, deserves so far the most unequivocal support.

But, as one might have expected during the administration of Lord Anglesey and of Stanley, it refuses to the counties in Ireland what it gives to English and Scotch counties—that is, it refuses any extension of franchise, whatsoever.

Why should leaseholders for terms of years vote in English and Scotch counties, and not be allowed in Irish counties?—Let the administration of Lord Anglesey and Stanley answer that question.

But they shall not have their own way. I will press on the house this cruel injustice. If the House establishes so much justice in England and Scotland, surely they cannot refuse to extend to Ireland a similar act of justice.

Rally with me, my countrymen—rally with me in support of the principle of this measure.—Allow me to intreat that every county, city, town and parish in Ireland will meet to petition Parliamentary Reform. Let your petitions, for the sake of unanimity, be confined to the measure of Parliamentary Reform alone—understand me—I do not mean to advise you to abandon or postpone the question—the vital, the Life or Death question, of the Repeal of the Union. But I decidedly, unequivocally, and most earnestly advise you to hold separate and distinct meetings, to petition for Reform. Let nothing but Reform be the topic of those meetings. Keep to Reform alone at Reform Meetings. Let us combine every friend to freedom at every meeting to support the great measures of destroying the rotten and close boroughs, together with the Corporation monopoly in Ireland.

Call loudly, unanimously, and vigoronsly, for the extention of the franchise in our counties. Remind the House of the cruel and base injustice of destroying the forty-shilling freeholders in Ireland. Call for the right of Irish leaseholders to vote in counties as well as those of England and Scotland.

Let me implore my countrymen of every sect and persuasion, to rally round the British Ministry on this occasion. The Reform measure may not be as extensive as many true lovers of liberty may desire. It is not as I could and do wish. Above all it does not include voting by Ballot. But it does include a great, a substantial, powerful reform of the most gross and prominent abuses: it is a great a constitutional experiment. Let us support it. it will, if carried into effect, either demonstrate that more is not necessary, and so content all reasonable men: or it will facilitate every improvement, and render any further reform which may be demonstrated to be necessary, not only safe and secure, but also certain.

This, in short, is the first payment of the great national debt of redress and power, which are due to the people by the Aristocracy. It is the first instalment, which the people may and will generously accept in full, if it works well, and secures individual rights and national prosperity and liberty. But if the balance of the amount becomes wanting, it will give strength and elasticity to enable the people to insist on the remainder.

Permit me then, to entreat that there may be no cavilling at any details which may hereafter be remedied. The Tories, the Boroughmongers are coming together fast—the immense mass of persons interested in the present corruption, abuses, and vile oppressions are combining and organizing—The ministry want support to carry this measure—they want the open, undiminished, entire support of the people.

Let us forget or postpone all private or public feuds—let us now, one and all, rally in support of this death blow to oligarchial power.

From north to south, from west to east—let us meet, agitate, petition. Petition in language plain, strong, energetic. The principles of popular liberty are about to be recognized. Let us and them progress and give our unanimous assistance to those who would promote them.

Rally to procure this blessing for England and Scotland—rally, one and all, that it may be extended to Ireland.

I have the honor to be, your devoted servant,

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

Louis Philippe cannot sit long upon the tottering throne of France. He has all along so readily acceded to every demand of the mobs, and has shown himself so eager withal to give in his adhesion to their terms, that they are fully conscious of his weakness. "It is this deferring, not to public, but mob opinion, which unsettles the tranquillity of the state, and gives occasion to every interested and unprincipled person to domineer and dictate." Louis XVI yielded by degrees every concession that was demanded of him. The last demand was HIS HEAD.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

Russian Official Statement.—The St. Petersburgh Gazette of the 26th ult. publishes the following report from the Commander in Chief of the active army, Marshal Diebitsch: although it contains only an account of the battle of the 20th ult. in sight of Milosna, it serves to verify, in some measure, the statements from Warsaw, and proves that these were not drawn up with that spirit of exaggeration which might have been expected.

After having for two days pursued the rebels from Wengrow to Liw, Stanislawoue, and Okuniew, by the corps of General Baron Rosen, and on the road to Kalusin, Minsk and Milosna, by the corps of General Count Pahlen, a general battle ensued to-day, at 8 wersts from Praga. On coming out of the defiles, upon the village of Grochow, the rebels, who had concentrated their whole force upon the two abovementioned roads, met the head of the column of Generals Baron Rosen and Count Pahlen. At the commencement of the battle, the nature of the ground not permitting any very considerable bodies to be opposed to the rebels, nor to display the whole line of battle, the head of the column of Count Pahlen, which was the first attacked, sustained for some time a disadvantage. During three whole hours a single brigade of the chasseurs of the 1st division of infantry and the 5th regiment of chasseurs, a brigade of the third division of hulans, and a brigade of the first division of hussars, with a very few field pieces, had to sustain the charges of two whole divisions of infantry and one of cavalry, sustained by 40 pieces of artillery; Count Pahlen was at length obliged to retire about two wersts on the road to Milosna. I then ordered the commander of the artillery, General Souchozanet, to open a fire from an imposing number of guns, and directed General Count Toll to reconnoitre the position of the rebels as closely as possible. Count Toll reported to me that their whole efforts were directed against the right wing of the advanced guard of Count Pahlen, probably with the design of preventing his junction with the column of Baron Rosen, against which they had opposed their first division of infantry, in dvision of hulans, and a numerous artillery. Consequently, Count Toll sent him a reinforcement of troops and artillery that had just arrived, the advance guard of the first corps, the right wing of which was supported by the regiment of Ingria, and the centre of four pieces of artillery, and four other guns. As soon as I was informed of this determination, I hastened in person towards the head of our second division of infantry, in order to support the advanced guard; and after having strengthened the left wing by some battalions of this division, I gave orders to the half squadron of the regiment of Lubno Hussars, which formed my escort, and the battalion of sappers, which also accompanied me, to fall upon the enemy, whose skirmishers were preparing to occupy the height immediately bordering the road, and to seize possession of the battery upon its summits. From this moment the contest took another appearance, and we carried every thing before us. Count Toll led the right wing of the 1st corps. At the centre and on the left wing, Count Pahlen overthrew the rebels at every point, and the King of Wurtemburg's regiment of horse chasseurs, under my own immediate orders, completely broke through the enemy's infantry, and occasioned them considerable loss, taking Major Bortkiewiez and several other officers prisoners. I was very ably seconded in the execution of all these dispositions by General Neidhart, Quarter-Master-General of the army. Not having received any reports from the commanders of the different corps, I am unable to lay before your Majesty all the details of this sanguinary contest, which began at 8 wersts, and terminated four wersts from Praga, in view of the inhabitants of Warsaw. All that we can learn from the prisoners is, that the whole of the rebel army, composed of 60,000 men, infantry and cavalry, with 80 pieces of cannon, was engaged in this action. On our side, at the commencement of it, as I have had the honor of stating to your Majesty, a very small number of our troops took part; afterwards when the reinforcement arrived, and until its conclusion, less than the half of our army was employed: for neither the Guards, commanded by his Imperial Highness the Czarowitsch, nor the 3d division of Cuirassiers, nor the corps of Grenadiers, came into the battle. Our loss may be estimated at about 2,000 men killed and wounded. Among the last, to our regret, is the brave commander of the artillery, General Souschozanet, Major General Vlasoff, of the Cossacks, and Major General Afrossinoff, Colonel Bodisco, and some other officers were also wounded. The loss of the enemy must have been considerable, if we may judge by the number of killed left upon the field of battle. As soon as the reports and other particulars shall have been sent in to me, I shall hasten to forward to your Imperial Majesty, a circumstantial detail of this battle, with an account of the previous movements."

According to a late English paper, it would appear that Mr. Gurney's steam carriages have commenced running between Cheltenham and Gloucester with complete success. The account says:—

"The first carriage left the commissioners' yard about 12 o'clock, and was propelled several hours through the principal streets and roads in and about Cheltenham, apparently to divide, as much as possible, the people, and at the same time to gratify their curiosity. The carriage is elegant and light in appearance, and constructed to carry or draw, or both. On the steam carriage were ten persons, and in the vehicle attached to it eight more. It continued running through the streets and Montpelier drives until three o'clock, when it returned to the commissioners' yard. The crowd was by this time divided, and after taking in water and coke, the carriage immediately started for Gloucester; it made the distance, nine miles, in 48 minutes, the motion was steady and uniform, the rate scarcely varying perceptibly the whole distance. After taking a fresh supply of water and coke at Gloucester, it returned again to Cheltenham, accompanied by several private carriages and gentlemen on horseback. The carriage was regulated, stopped, and turned, with most extraordinary facility, and although it would have been difficult to have driven quiet horses safely under similar circumstances, it is most satisfactory to observe that not the slightest accident occurred during the day."

A Manchester paper contains the annexed account of a new locomotive engine of Messrs. Braithwaite & Ericson.

On Friday, Messrs. Braithwaite & Ericson's engine, William the Fourth, made its appearance again on the railway, for the first time, we believe, since the unsuccessful experiment which we described a few weeks ago. Its success yesterday was greater than on any former occasion, as it ran from Liverpool to Manchester (without load,) in little more than two hours. On its return to Liverpool, however, there was a trial of power between it and one of Mr. Stevenson's engines, (the Mars,) very greatly to the advantage of the latter. The Mars, with six loaded and two empty wagons, (about thirty tons,) started from Manchester half an hour after the William, (which, as before, was without load,) and overtook it near Newton.—From thence the Mars pushed the other before it to Liverpool; and the William was never able to get away, except for a short time on mounting the inclined plane, where, of course, the load of the Mars placed it under a great disadvantage.

Caoutchouc.—Capt. George H. Richards, late of Washington, we learn, has procured Letters Patent for what appears to be considered by the most competent judges a most valuable discovery, or, more properly, discoveries. They consist in the application of the gum called Caoutchouc to an almost infinite variety of purposes and objects; which has hitherto been neglected, but which will now probably enter into almost all Arts and Trades. The value of these improvements seem to be vouched for by testimonials from some of the first scientific and practical men in this country. If only a small proportion of the advantages contemplated by these improvements be realized, or even for the suggestion of them, Mr. Richards will have rendered a valuable service to his country.

We have received accounts, recently, from the line of Railroad between Ellicott's Mills and the Point of Rocks, of the most gratifying character. The first stone track on the second division, is nearly completed, and the second track will be finished at an early period. The work is of the most durable description. The third division, of upwards of fifteen miles, is graded, with the exception of a few hundred yards, and all the masonry is finished, including a bridge of forty feet span over the Patapsco, and one of smaller dimensions across Pincy's Falls. Granite for eight miles of the first track of the division is prepared, and on the spot ready to be laid down in rails, and the contractor is proceeding rapidly in getting out the remainder from the fine quarries along the road. The end of the graduation of the third division is 41 miles from Baltimore, and its early completion may be reasonably expected.—*Balt. Amer.*

We understand that Commodore Barron will be placed in the command of the Navy Yard at Philadelphia, as the successor of Commodore Bainbridge, instead of Commodore Warrington: and that the last named officer will take the place of Commodore Barron at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

The sensibility excited by the removal of Com. Bainbridge from the Philadelphia Navy Yard, has procured for that gallant officer the compliment of a public dinner by a large number of the most respectable citizens of Philadelphia, of all parties.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

The first steam carriage brought into use in London runs from Stratford to Whitechapel; the name is unpretending—"The Infant:" its pretensions are also moderate, its speed not exceeding nine or ten miles an hour, and there is little appearance to recommend it, but it may no doubt be greatly improved. Mr. William Hancock, the patentee, having for the last three years paid the most unremitting attention to the mechanical arrangement and locomotive power of these carriages, feels confident that he has overcome all difficulties, and that the carriage may with safety pass along a common road at the rate of twelve to fourteen miles an hour. The writer of this was last week with the carriage, when it showed its power of ascending hills: it started from Rattle bridge, and taking a turn round the New Cross erecting there, ran up to Pentonville, to the Angel, at Islington, and then proceeded by the city road and Bethel green to Stratford, in good state, and with perfect safety.—*English paper.*

☞ Sixteen arrivals and fourteen departures of Steam Boats since the 14th instant.

A CARD.—The subscriber, having removed to Pittsburgh with the intention of Practising Law, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Allegheny county. His office is No. 138 Liberty street, near the Exchange, where constant attendance will be given.

April 22—3 A. W. FOSTER.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,

(From London, and recently of Baltimore.)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, (*the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,*) where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

NEW BOTTLING ESTABLISHMENT. The subscriber has commenced Bottling Shiras's POINT PORTER, at No. 136 M'Donald's Square; and having employed an experienced hand, no Porter will be taken out unless it be of the first quality. He is also bottling CIDER, of the best quality, for private families. Every attention will be given to such as favor him with a call. Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to, and the Porter carefully packed.

April 22—3t JOHN MITCHELL.

JOEL OXLEY

MAKES and has for sale, at his shop, in Bridgeport, Fayette county, Pa., CARDING MACHINES, of a very superior quality.

April 22—3t

THE SUBSCRIBERS, late of the firm of Warden, Arthurs & Benny, and of Warden, Arthurs & Co., respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have formed a Copartnership under the firm of Warden & Benny, and have taken that large and commodious establishment lately occupied by the Pittsburgh Steam Engine Co., where they will continue the manufacturing of Steam Engines, all kinds of heavy Machinery, Castings, Screws, &c. an assortment of which will be kept constantly on hand. Having enlarged the work, and otherwise facilitated their operations, they feel competent to execute any orders in their line, and hope, by unremitting personal attention, and from their long experience in the business, to receive a share of public patronage, and respectfully solicit an extension to them of that bestowed on the P. S. E. Co.

JOHN B. WARDEN,
JAMES BENNY.

References—Damorin & Sloane, and Byrne & Co., New Orleans. April 22—w3t

FOR SALE, a handsome and valuable pair of HORSES, and a first rate DEARBORN CARRIAGE, with steel springs. Inquire at Mr. Griffith's hotel, corner of Wood and Third streets. April 22—3

☞ *TO-MORROW FOR PRIZES!!!*

A SPLENDID SCHEME!

And only half the usual number of tickets.

CAPITALS—$30,000, $10,000, $4,000, &c. Tickets and Shares, at the rate of $10, for sale, by the package, whole ticket, or share, by

GEORGE A COOK,

Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

April 22, 1831.

NEW WORKS!

FAMILY DYER AND SCOURER, being a complete treatise on the arts of Dyeing and Scouring every article belonging to dress, &c. By W. Tucker.

The Groom's Oracle, and Pocket Stable Directory for the Management of Horses generally.—By John Hinds.

The Painter and Colorman's Complete Guide; being a treatise on the preparation of colors, and their application to the different kinds of painting; containing a complete treatise on the whole art of house painting.

Just received and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO., Booksellers, No. 51 Market street, near Fourth. April 22—3

FOR SALE, a new and complete Soda Apparatus. Inquire of J. HANNEN & CO., Druggists, S. W. corner of Market and Liberty streets. April 22—3t

DOCTOR SELLERS has removed his office from No. 64 to No. 56, Fourth street.

April 1.—w3m.

E. W. WITHINGTON,

LAWYER,

HAS REMOVED his office to the Diamond, next door to the office of Selden & Simpson. April 15—3t

H. N. WEIGLEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS his Office in Liberty street, No. 108, west side, one door above C. H. Israell's Alderman's Office. April 15—4*

ACCOUNTS

OF THE OVERSEERS OF THE POOR, OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH.

THOMAS DICKSON, in account with the Overseers of the Poor.

DEBTOR.

Amount of duplicates,	$4,546 71	
Return made by Collector of persons not assessed,	58 82	
		$4,605 53

CREDITOR.

By cash to Perkins,	$3,860 11	
By do. to M'Donough,	300 00	
By exoneration for lost taxes,	$125 14½	
By commissions for collecting,	230 27½	
		$4,605 53

THOMAS PERKINS, in account with the city of Pittsburgh:

DEBTOR.

To balance on last year's settlement,	$1,054 03½	
To cash received from T. Dickson, collector,	3,860 11	
To do. from sundry payments,	95 33	
		$5,009 47½

CREDITOR.

By cash paid out door paupers, as per vouchers,	1,067 90	
By do. for paupers in Poor House, and expenses of the house, including removal of paupers, salary of physician and steward, and compensation allowed by Auditors,	2,319 17	
Election expenses,	12 00	
Pay of Auditors,	15 00	
Balance in bank of Pittsburgh, as per certificate of Cashier,	1,595 34¼	
		$5,009 27¼

Audited and settled 31st March, 1831.

RICHARD M'DONOUGH, in account with the city of Pittsburgh:

DEBTOR.

To cash received of Thos. Dickson, collector,	$390 00

CREDITOR.

By cash paid for articles furnished out door paupers, and for use of Poor House, together with compensation, allowed by Auditors,	$175 00	
By cash paid over to Mr. Perkins, 4th April, 1831.	165 00	
Balance due city,	50 00	
		$390 00

Audited and settled 4th April, 1831.

E. J. ROBERTS,
GEO. BEALE,
SAM'L PETTIGREW.
Auditors.

April 22, 1831—3t

PITTSBURGH AND JACKSON

FOUNDRIES.

THE Subscribers have entered into partnership in the Foundry Business, in the name of *Kingsland, Lightner & Cuddy;* and are carrying on the Pittsburgh (late M'Clurg's) Foundry, corner of Smithfield and Fifth streets, and the Jackson Foundry, near the corner of Sixth, in Liberty street.

They have on hand, and expect to keep, a regular supply of Sad Irons, Tea Kettles, Waffle Irons, Mould Boards, Woods', Miller's Patent, and True American Plough Castings, Wagon Boxes, Bark Mills, and all other articles in their line. They have an extensive assortment of Stoves and Grates, and are making considerable addition to their variety of patterns for these articles.—They are prepared to make every description of heavy work, in the best manner, and at short notice.

Orders left at either of the Foundries, as well as all approved orders from a distance, will be promptly attended to.

L. KINGSLAND,
ISAAC LIGHTNER
JAMES CUDDY.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 25, 1831.—w3mo.

NEW WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS STORE.

PALMER & HIGBY are now receiving and opening, at the stand formerly occupied by Messrs. M'Clurg & Dennison, No 61 Wood street,

A Large and General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

OF THE NEWEST STYLE AND IMPORTATION.

Their arrangements are such, as to be constantly supplied from the New York and Philadelphia markets, with desirable articles.

They respectfully solicit purchasers to call and examine their stock.

March 11, 1831—iw6mo.

PITTSBURGH

COMB MANUFACTORY

PETER V. S. VOORHIS respectfully informs the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that he has commenced business at the house lately occupied by John I. Kay & Co., being No. 95 Market street, near Liberty street, where he manufactures, and will constantly keep on hand, for sale, wholesale and retail, at the most reasonable prices, all articles in his line of business, consisting of MOCK SHELL, TORTOISE SHELL, BRAZILIAN SHELL, IVORY, and HORN COMBS, of a variety of Patterns and Sizes—of his own manufacture. He also keeps on hand a handsome assortment of fashionable *JEWELRY*, consisting of Breast Pins, Chains, Seals, Keys, Rings, Neck-Laces, Ever Pointed Pencils, and a great variety of FANCY ARTICLES, which he will sell on the lowest and most accommodating terms.

N. B.—Tortoise Shell Combs repaired in the neatest manner.—The highest price given for Horns. April 1, 1831.—2mF

FOR SALE,

A FINE BODY OF LANDS, consisting of 15 tracts, or about 5000 acres, situate 3 to 4 miles from the town of Indiana, in Indiana county, Pennsylvania. These lands being the first surveys made in that county under the proprietaries of Pennsylvania, so early as 1773, were then selected for their choice quality, and particularly for their abundance of meadow ground: Crooked Creek and part of Twolick running directly thro' them. The greater part of them are tenanted under improving leases, and the thriving town of Indiana, with the vicinity of the new state improvements, render them a desirable object for the investment of money in landed property. Further information will be given by Daniel Stanard, Esq. in Indiana, who will show the lands, or Thomas White, Esq.; and the terms, which will be accommodating to a purchaser of the whole body together, will be fully made known by the subscriber, in Philadelphia. H. D. GILPIN

March 29, 1831—w3m

REMOVAL.

SAMUEL KELLER has removed to the south west corner of Market and Front streets, where he will continue the old business of selling IRON AND NAILS, &c. where he will receive in payment, all kinds of country produce, and, having plenty of room, will also receive goods on consignment. April 8—w3m.

HATTERS' FURS.

AND TRIMMINGS.

THE subscriber has just received, from the city of New York, a well selected Stock of HATTERS' FURS AND TRIMMINGS of all kinds, which are offered for sale at his hat store, No 66 Market street.

Also, a general assortment of FASHIONABLE HATS of his own manufacture, wholesale and retail, on fair terms. JAMES WILSON.

Jan. 28.—wtf.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF FIRST QUALITY LAND, situate on Rushy Run, in Luzerne township Fayette county, containing nearly 400 acres, of which about 150 acres are cleared, and the rest in fine woodland, with a considerable portion of good meadow ground, watered by several small streams. The buildings on it consist of a good dwelling house, barn and out houses. It is about five miles from Brownsville, and the road from Uniontown to Crawford's ferry, on the Monongahela, runs directly through it. It is also convenient to places of worship, in a finely settled and improved country, and presents altogether one of the most desirable tracts in the Redstone settlement. The terms will be made easy, and on payment of part of the purchase money, time will be given for the residue. The tract is at present principally in the tenure of Edward Eaglen; but further information will be given by Stephen Darlington, Esq., in the neighborhood, or by the subscriber, in Philadelphia. H. D. GILPIN.

March 29, 1831—w3m

Machine Card Factory.

GEORGE FABER & SONS respectfully inform the public, that they have now in operation, at their factory, No. 116 Wood street, a number of Sticking Machines, which will enable them to supply with promptitude, to any extent, orders for CARDS, from No. 28 to 33, and to any length, from 12 to 30 inches. Also, FILLETING from one to two inches. ☞ Cottonand Woollen manufacturers, and carding machine builders, will be accommodated, on reasonable terms, with a very superior quality, equal to any manufactured in the United States. Orders thankfully received.

☞ The following papers will insert the above advertisement, weekly, four months, and charge this office:—Steubenville Herald, Chilicothe Gazette, Wheeling Gazette, Cincinnati Gazette, Columbus Journal, and the paper at Warren.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 1—wtf

NOTICE.—*Mahlon Rogers*, having taken his son *Linton Rogers* into partnership, the public are respectfully informed, that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued, in all its branches, under the firm of MAHLON ROGERS & SON. Steam Engines, Salt Pans, Still Boilers, &c. &c. will be executed with accuracy and despatch.

MAHLON ROGERS,
LINTON ROGERS.

Pittsburgh, April 19, 1831.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—A Select School for the instruction of Boys in the useful branches of an English Education, was opened on the first Monday of April instant, under the superintendence of HARRISON PARRY.—Mr. Parry has opened his school in the room lately occupied as the Pittsburgh Reading Room. Entrance No. 44 Fourth, near the corner of Market street, where application will be made during school hours.

References—Rev. John Black, Rev. J. F. Halsey, Benjamin Darlington, T. B. Dallas, Esq. Hon. Harmar Denny. Ap. 19—1m.

NEW *Abridgment of Ainsworth's Dictionary.* Just published and for sale by HOGAN & CO., corner of Front and Market streets, "A New Abridgement of Ainsworth's Dictionary," English and Latin, for the use of Grammar Schools. By John Dymock, L. L. D. first American edition, with corrections and improvements, by Charles Anthon, Lay-Professor of Languages, in Columbia College, New York, and Rector of the Grammar School. Ap. 19—2

HARDWARE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. & J. PATTERSON, JR. respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that, in connexion with their Lock and Brass Foundry Establishment, they are now opening and intend keeping at their warehouse, No. 70 Wood street, Pittsburgh, a general assortment of Foreign and Domestic HARDWARE and CUTLERY, all of which they offer on accommodating terms.

April 19—6t&w6t

CROCKER & CO.

Commission Merchants,

NUMBER FIFTY-ONE NORTH FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

PARTICULAR attention paid to the purchase and sale of *WOOL*, and liberal advances made on consignments.—*References*—

Messrs. J. G. HARKER & Co., *Philadelphia.*
" BALDWIN & FORBES, *New York.*
" PARKER & STEVENS, } *Boston.*
" LIVERMORE & RENDALL, }

March 18, 1831.—twi3m

DRAWING of the Union Canal Lottery, 7th Class, for 1831:

6 43 44 39 60 29 41 24 50 47

☞ 41 50 60 (a whole ticket,) a Prize of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS—sold to a Raffisman, at GREER'S Lottery and Exchange Office, corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

April 15—3t

A. EICHBAUM, MACHINIST and TURNER, Market street, No. 30, between Front and Second, manufactures TURNING LATHES, STOCKS, TOPS & DIES for cutting Screws of any description; Turns Shafts, Mill Spindles, and Metals in general. Electrical Machines made and Repaired. Saddlers' Presses, Fly Shuttles, and Steam Gauge Cocks. Ivory Turning of every description of articles. April 15—tf

TO THE PUBLIC.—We, the undersigned Painters and Glaziers of the city of Pittsburgh, do certify, that the WHITE LEAD now manufactured by H. Brunot, and branded '*Pittsburgh White Lead*—H. BRUNOT,' is as good as any made in or about Pittsburgh, and we give it a preference.

Alex. Ingram,	Archibald Shaw,
Joseph Jenkinson,	David Glenn,
Robert Menha,	Isaac Rhoads,
E. G. Nelson,	F. S. Byrne,
John Phillips,	A. Westervelt,
Andrew Beggs,	Nath. Whiston,
George Dobbs,	John W. Kane,
James Stuart,	John Hern.

☞ Orders addressed to H. Brunot & Co. Pittsburgh, will be attended to. Nov. 26.—w6m.

VAT POTS.—Just received by the subscribers, one small and two large PAPER MILL VAT POTS, (copper.) They have been used for one year. The Pots are made on the most approved plan, and will be sold very low.

G. FABER & SONS, 116 Wood street.

November 23—wtf

A SYSTEM OF RUNNING HAND WRITING,

Superior to all others, in respect to ease, neatness and rapidity.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully invites the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and its vicinity to his infallible method of converting bad writers into good ones, in a course of *TWELVE SHORT AND EASY LESSONS*.

To acquire this most pleasing and useful method of writing, with so little trouble, it is requisite for a pupil to possess only a common capacity and docility. The Subscriber has no doubt of being able to give complete satisfaction to those persons who may deem it proper to avail themselves of his services, and hesitates not to assert, that by a single course of twelve lessons, a person may be qualified to fill any situation, as far as the hand writing is concerned. The System is equally applicable to a wide or narrow style of writing; to a bold business hand, or the most delicate character required for Ladies' epistolary correspondence.—Persons taught at their own residences on the following terms: $4 for one pupil; $6 for two pupils; $7 50 for three; $9 for four, &c.; but the number must not exceed six at one time.

Further particulars, with specimens, will be given by the subscriber to those Ladies and Gentlemen who will please to leave their names and places of residence, in writing, at the Book store of Hogan & Co. corner of Market and Front streets; Hamnett's Shoe store, 85 Wood street, Pittsburgh; or at Mr. Thompson's, (Robinson's Row,) near the Canal Bridge, Allegheny town, the residence of the subscriber. SAMUEL P. REYNOLDS.

Allegheny, April 15, 1831.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their customers and the public generally, that the White Lead heretofore manufactured by them, and branded "Stevenson, Pittsburgh," will hereafter be branded

AVERY & OGDEN, PITTSBURGH,

Who have an extensive supply on hand, *warranted pure*, and equal to any imported from England, or manufactured in the United States.—The character of their lead is very generally known in the Western country, and no efforts shall be wanting on their part to maintain for it a reputation, which they trust will secure general patronage.

CHAS. AVERY & CO.

March 11—3m.

150 TONS Tennessee and Ohio Pig Metal, of good quality, for sale by RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

March 11.—tf

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 8, for 1831, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 23d day of APRIL, 1831. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Forty-Eight No. Lottery—Six drawn Ballots.—*Only half the usual number of tickets.*

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	4,000		4,000
1	2,628		2,628
2	2,500		5,000
2	2,000		4,000
2	4,500		3,000
5	1,000		5,000
5	500		2,500
42	100		4,200
42	60		2,520
42	50		2,100
84	40		3,360
420	20		8,400
5166	10		51,660
17296 Tickets, amounting to			$138,368

Whole tickets, $10 00 | Quarters, $2 50
Halves, - 5 00 | Eighths, - 1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to upwards of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. April 12, 1831.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 8, for 1831: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, APRIL 23d, 1831. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. Forty-Eight Number Lottery—Six Drawn Ballots.—*Only half the usual number of tickets.*

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	4,000		4,000
1	2,628		2,628
2	2,500		5,000
2	2,000		4,000
2	1,500		3,000
5	1,000		5,000
5	500		2,500
42	100		4,200
42	60		2,520
42	50		2,100
84	40		3,360
420	20		8,400
5166	10		51,660
17296 Tickets, amounting to			$138,368

Whole tickets, $10 00 | Halves, $5 00
Quarters, - 2 50 | Eighths, - 1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address

DAVID GREER,

At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000, and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.

April 12, 1831.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 8, for 1831: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, APRIL 23d, 1831. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. Forty-Eight Number Lottery—Six Drawn Ballots.—*Only half the usual number of tickets.*

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	4,000		4,000
1	2,628		2,628
2	2,500		5,000
2	2,000		4,000
2	1,500		3,000
5	1,000		5,000
5	500		2,500
42	100		4,200
42	60		2,520
42	50		2,100
84	40		3,360
420	20		8,400
5166	10		51,660
17296 Tickets, amounting to			$138,368

Whole tickets, $10 00 | Halves, $5 00
Quarters, 2 50 | Eighths, 1 25

☞For Tickets and Shares, apply to or address

WM. HAMILTON & CO

No. 17 Exchange Buildings, St. Clair street

April 12, 1831

DR. JAMES A. LOWRIE

TENDERS his professional services to the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and its vicinity. Office, No. 45 Third street, next door to the corner of Market street. April 1—3mo

THE HOPE COTTON FACTORY

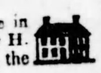
At the end of the aqueduct, in Allegheny-town.

THE Proprietors beg leave to inform the public, that their establishment is now in full operation. Their machinery is of the most modern and approved construction, and every attention will be paid to the articles which they manufacture. The business of the establishment will be transacted by John F. Wrenshall, and in his absence by Alexander Brackenridge, who are exclusively authorised to make engagements for the concern.

SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.

March 18, 1831.—2m

TO LET,



THE Store and Dwelling House in Liberty street, now occupied by H. Fullerton, Jr. Possession given on the 1st April next. Apply to

ALLEN & GRANT.

February 22.—tf

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction: price from $50 to $125. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice.

Nov. 17—tf. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

We the subscribers have purchased and made use of Shears made by F. A. Bemis & Co., Pittsburgh, and consider them superior to any in use in this section of the country.

JOHN M'DOWELL,
DANIEL HICKMAN.

Bridgeville, September 15, 1830.

The undersigned have purchased and made use of broad and narrow Shearing Machines, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and can recommend them to the public, as superior to any we have before used or seen in operation. R & J. HALL,

Sept. 23. *Manufacturers, near Pittsburgh.*

We the undersigned have in operation a Shearing Machine, and also a set of Blades, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and feel confident in recommending them to the public, as articles superior in their kind to any we have used or seen in this country. A. & J. MURPHY.

Fleecedale Woollen Manufactory, Sept. 29, 1830.

FARM FOR SALE.

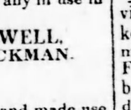
WILL BE SOLD, at Public Sale, on the premises, on the 14th day of June next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. that valuable FARM, No. 126 Braden's District, situated on the Ohio river and Beaver road, 12 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 230 acres, of which about one hundred acres are cleared and under good cultivation, with several never failing springs of water. The improvements are a good square log House and Barn, and an Orchard of excellent fruit trees. An indisputable title will be given, and the terms, which shall be easy, will be made known at the sale.

ADDY BEER,
ROBERT BEER,

Administrators of the estate of Thomas Beer, dec.

☞The Lancaster Journal and Washington Reporter will insert the above advertisement once a week till June 1, and charge Pittsburgh Gazette.

January 11, 1831—t14J



THE subscriber wishes to rent the large Three Story Brick Dwelling House and Shop, where he now resides, situated in Liberty, between Market and Wood streets.

March 18.—tf. FELIX BRUNOT.

MACHINERY.

THE subscribers, having entered into a copartnership, for the purpose of building Cotton and Woollen Machinery, under the firm of

M'KENZIE & BLACKSTOCK,

have recently taken the machine shop of Messrs. Blackstock, Bell, & Co., where they are now prepared to build Machinery, on the most approved plan, and on a reasonable credit. Persons wishing to purchase can have an opportunity of seeing their machinery operated at the Factory of Messrs. Blackstock, Bell & Co., in Allegheny-Town.

S. B. M'KENZIE.
D. BLACKSTOCK.

Pittsburgh, February 8—3mo

GEORGE A. COOK, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh, purchases Notes of all the Banking Institutions in the United States. Also, Foreign & American Gold, Broken Bank paper, &c.

March 11, 1831.

THE subscribers have entered into partnership for the purpose of carrying on the Foundry and Steam Engine Business, under the firm of

M'CLURG & PRATT.

They beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that their Foundry is now in complete operation, immediately above the aqueduct, on the Allegheny river, where they are prepared to execute orders for Castings of every description, in the best manner and with the greatest possible punctuality. Their steam mill, for boring, turning, or grinding heavy castings, is also in operation, and shops for making STEAM ENGINES of any required power, and SUGAR MILLS and machinery of every description.

They feel assured that from their knowledge of the business, in all its branches, their attention and punctuality, they will continue to receive a share of public patronage.

ALEX. M'CLURG.
FRANCIS PRATT.

December 7, 1830—1y

NOTICE,

To Country Merchants and others, inclining to purchase Cheap Hardware.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having purchased out the Stock of HARDWARE lately kept by R. H. Gray, corner of Fourth and Market streets, Pittsburgh, offers the same for sale at cost and carriage. He will continue to *buy and sell* articles of domestic manufacture in the Hardware line, at the old stand, No. 59.

JAMES GRAY,

March 11—tf Fourth street.

PITTSBURGH & PHILADELPHIA

CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN

HAS REMOVED to No. 102, Wood street, and has furnished his Fashionable Clothing Store with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞Work made to order, on the shortest notice.

Sept 25—tf

A. & W. BEATTY & Co.

COTTON MANUFACTURERS,

Sixth, between Wood and Liberty Streets,

HAVE always on hand an extensive assortment of GOODS—consisting of *Checks, Plaids, Stripes, Tickings, Diaper, &c. &c.*—All of which they offer for sale at eastern prices, without the addition of carriage, at from 3 to 6 month's acceptances. Their friends, and the public in general, are invited to call and examine the goods for themselves.

N. B.—A liberal discount will be given on large orders, or for cash. Pittsburgh, Feb. 4.—tf

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER.

January 22, 1830.—tf

PITTSBURGH

Academic Seminary,

No. 11 ST. CLAIR STREET,

INTENDED for the education of youth, in English, French, Classical, and Mathematical Literature, preparatory for Mercantile, Mechanical, and Professional pursuits.

In this institution, young gentlemen shall be solidly and expeditiously prepared for the Counting House, and University. Gentlemen preparing for the Profession of Law or Medicine, shall have every assistance afforded them, for the speedy attainment of the Greek and Latin languages. The English department is attended to during the customary school hours; the Classical, from 7 to 10 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. Mouls is engaged in the French department.

Popular lessons on Book Keeping are given daily.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

There is in the institution an interesting class of young ladies, who are taught separately. A separate, but convenient Room, communicating with the school, will be open on the 2d Monday of April, for the reception of a limited number, who shall have all the advantages of instruction, without the inconvenience of any intercourse with the other pupils.—Terms made known at the Seminary. M. M'SHARRY, *Principal.*

March 22, 1831.—tf

DUNLAP'S PAINTING

OF

CHRIST REJECTED,

IS now being exhibited at LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM, where it will remain a FEW WEEKS.

This universally and justly admired picture represents the *Rejection of our Saviour, by the Jewish High Priest, the Elders, and the People*, when brought to them by Pilate, from the Judgment Hall. The subject, which is illustrated with great force and beauty, is found in the following passage of the Sacred Writings:

"And when they had bound him, they led him away, and delivered him to Pontius Pilate, the Governor. Pilate said unto them, What shall I then do with Jesus, which is called Christ? They all said unto him, let him be crucified. When Pilate saw that he could prevail nothing, but that rather a tumult was made, he said, I am innocent of the blood of this just person; see ye to it. Then answered all the people, and said, his blood be on us and on our children."—*St. Matthew, chap.* 27.

"Then came Jesus forth, wearing the crown of thorns and the *gorgeous* robe: and Pilate saith unto them, Behold the man. When the Chief Priests therefore and Officers saw him, they cried out, saying, crucify him, crucify him. Pilate saith unto them, Take ye him and crucify him, for I find no fault in him."—*St. John, chap.* 19.

☞In this splendid Painting, which occupies upwards of 200 *square feet of canvass*, nearly 200 figures are introduced. In composition, perspective, coloring, and general effect, it is much superior to any historic production yet exhibited in this city, and merits the reputation and success that have hitherto attended it.

A SPLENDID EXHIBITION OF PHANTASMAGORIA has been got up at considerable expense, and *will be exhibited every evening*, at half past 8 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents.

April 8, 1831.

DOCTOR ROBERT'S

WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn, It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE.

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

WANTED,

ONE thousand five hundred and one thousand dollars, on mortgage, well secured on Real Estate in this city. Inquire of

N. HOLMES,

Sept. 17.—tf No. 33 Market street.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny Town*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,

Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

LITERARY NOTICE.

TO MY PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.

HAVING been appointed *Deputy Surveyor*, in and for the District composed of the county of Allegheny, I deem it necessary to announce, that my SEMINARY for young *Ladies and Gentlemen*, will be continued as usual, at my residence, No. 84 Fourth street, a few doors from Doctor Dawson's Chemical Warehouse, that the school will be principally conducted and superintended by me, and also that, when called on business, it will be conducted by my Assistant, who must be an able and judicious Instructer. In the Institution will be taught the following branches, which constitute a liberal and scientific education, viz: Penmanship, English Grammar, Geography, with its application to Astronomy, Mapping, &c. and Mercantile transactions in general, together with the Mathematics.

In relation to the course of instruction, particular attention will be paid to the most essential department of education, not only in teaching the most concise and approved methods of Arithmetical Calculation, and of arranging and keeping accounts in trade and commerce, but also in explaining these methods, that the pupil may know how to proceed by reason as well as by rule; for without this, no permanent benefits can be derived.

Having recently purchased a handsome pair of Globes, students will derive a peculiar advantage, in acquiring a *sound* knowledge of Geography, Practical Astronomy, and the use of the Globes. Students at the study of *Surveying*, will also have an excellent opportunity afforded them, in acquiring a radical knowlege of the Theory and Practice of that invaluable ART.

For terms, which will be moderate, apply at the school-room. JNO. M'NEVIN.

June 1.—tf.

HENRY HOLDSHIP AND SON'S

PRICES CURRENT.

CAP PAPER,	per r'm,	hot press,	$4 25 a 4 50	
do.	do.	do.	fine,	3 25 a 3 75
do.	do.	do.	common,	2 25 a 3 00
LETTER	do.	do.	hot press,	3 75 a 4 00
do.	do.	do.	common,	2 50 a 3 25
PRINTING PAPER,	per ream,		2 37 a 5 25	
WRAPPING	do.	Imperial,	per ream,	2 75
do.	do.	Medium,	do.	1 75
do.	do.	Crown,	do.	1 12
TEA PAPER,		Medium,	do.	2 00
do.	do.	Crown,	do.	1 50
PASTEBOARDS,	per groce,		$5 00 a 5 25	
FULLERS' PRESS PAPERS,	per lb.		25	
PAPER HANGINGS,	per piece,		31½ a 75	
BORDERS,		do.	12½ a $2 50	

December 10, 1830.

APPLICATIONS to Doctors HAYS & DENNY, may be made at Doctor Mowry's house, No. 34 in the Diamond. Ap. 1—6t

FOR SALE,

A STEAM ENGINE, with ample power to propel a boat of 140 to 150 tons; or, if for a mill, sufficient to run 4 to 5 pairs of stones and a saw. Apply to ALLEN & GRANT.

February 8, 1830—tf

150 BBLS. No. 1 Mackerel;
100 do. No. 2 do.
100 barrels No. 3 do.
100 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
75 bbls. Molasses;
25 kegs Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Shot;
10 tons Jun. Hammered Iron;

FOR SALE BY JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.

May 18, 1830—tf.

MOROCCO

THE subscriber, having commenced the manufacture of MOROCCO, has now for sale Morocco suitable for the following purposes:

Boots and Shoe Linings,	(Roans and Yellows.)	
Coachmakers'	do.	(variety of colors.)
Hat Linings,	do.	do.
Bookbinders,	do.	do.
Trunkmakers,	do.	do.
Saddlers,	do.	do.
Striped Bindings.		

☞The above articles will be sold at eastern prices. Having in connexion Mr. George Pierce, an experienced workman, the quality and colors will be warranted. Dealers in the article will find the prices reasonable.

JOHN CALDWELL,

Corner of Third street and Redoubt Alley.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9—tf

LOTS

In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh*. These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works*, and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.

For terms apply to HARMAR DENNY.

March 24, 1829—tf.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

LOUISVILLE, Ky.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. } Pittsburgh.
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. }
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required

May 14, 1830.—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms viz.

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

DAVY'S CONSOLATIONS.

JUST published, and for sale, by Hogan & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets, CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL; or the Last Day's of a Philosopher; by Sir *Humphrey Davy*, Bart. late President of the Royal Society. With a sketch of the Author's Life, and Notes, by Jacob Green, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. Sept. 21.—tf.

AUCTION GOODS.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH,

46 WOOD STREET,

Are now receiving a very extensive and choice assortment of

European, India, and American,

DRY GOODS,

EMBRACING every variety suited to the *Western Trade*; and having been selected with particular care, at the *New York and Philadelphia Auctions*, are offered at wholesale, for cash or approved paper, at a small advance.

Country merchants can always depend on being supplied with the latest style of Importations; and in consequence of one of our firm being now in *Europe*, we are enabled to *import* our *Foreign Goods* at much cheaper rates than usual, and most respectfully solicit an inspection of our stock.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH.

September 3, 1830.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers,

Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 57, Market Street, Pittsburgh

March 14.—tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS.—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18 1829.—tf.

PAPER HANGINGS

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment*, and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices*, a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW

PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant sapply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,

Corner of Wood & Third Streets.

October 10—tf.

BRONZE AND DRAB COLORED PUMPS

GEORGE ALBREE informs his friends and customers, that he has Removed to Nos. 91 and 93 Market street, two doors above Fifth, where he is opening a general assortment of SHOES, adapted to the season, consisting of Ladies' Bronze and Black Morocco, Lasting, and Leather Boots and Shoes, of various patterns; Misses', Children's and Infant's Boots and Shoes of different colors, with Gentlemen's Boots, Bootees, Shoes, and Pumps, which are offered low, at Wholesale or Retail.

Pittsburgh April 5—1m&w1m

FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, for manufacturing Flour.

ALSO,

THE FOUNDRY now occupied by Messrs. Kingsland, Lightner & Co., situate on the Monongahela river and Suke's run. Possession to be had on the 1st of April next.

Apply at the Office of the Bank of the United States. January 11.—tf

WHOLESALE CHINA, GLASS

AND

EARTHEN WARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pay in cash at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 5 cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*
H. H. GAYLORD & Co. *Wheeling, Va.*

February 12, 1830.—tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant 12 miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coal banks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill*, with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses*, and *two Barns*. The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART.

Aug. 7, 1829.—tf.

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,

Have for sale, an assortment of

Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,

ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.

ALSO,

Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings*, &c. &c. will be disposed of on the lowest terms. Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

FOR SALE,

A FLAG QUARRY, together with a FARM, containing 80 acres of good land, situated on the Allegheny river, ten miles above Pittsburgh.—The flags are of the best quality, and suitable for paving, such as are now used for that purpose in this city. It is the only quarry of the kind in this part of the country. Apply to

HENRY HOLDSHIP

October 12, 1830.—tf

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL.

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,

MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the undersigned will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN,
} *Commissioners*

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

TO LET, The three story brick store-room in Hays' Row, Wood street, adjoining John Albree's Shoe store. Apply to WILLIAM HAYS.

October 12.—tf.

NEW ORLEANS and MOBILE PAPER received at this office at 5 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A COOK,

Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street

November 19, 1830.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.

TO BE LET, The Iron Foundry, situated on Water street near Grant, lately occupied by Sours & Kingsland. On the premises are a Double Stack and Furnace, Core Oven, Crane, &c. in good order. Apply to

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS.

☞N. B.—Immediate possession can be given.

February 18—tf

HARDWARE.

S. FAHNESTOCK & CO. corner of Fifth and Wood streets, have just received and are now opening their Spring supply of HARDWARE, which renders their stock much more extensive than heretofore; consisting of a more general assortment, and embracing a greater variety of articles; among which are Waldron's, Griffin's and Harris's Corn, and Waldron's Griffin's, Papmore's, and Blanchard's Grass Scythe, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, March 11, 1831.—tf

EXCHANGE.

Erie,	*per cent.* 1	Scioto,	*per cent.* 3 to 5
Chambersburgh,	1	Michigan,	3 to 5
Canton,	2	Canada,	4 to 5
Pottsville,	2	Urbana,	2 to 5
Wyoming,	2	Greensburgh	par

American Gold, 1½ per cent. premium

Bank of Steubenville, 25 per cent. discount

GEO. A. COOK,

Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street

June 29, 1830.